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OCTOBER 24, 1912

PRICE 10 CENTS

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Leslie's

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

A REFORM THAT TOUCHES
EVERYBODY'S POCKETBOOK



A. BARTON HEPBURN, Pres.
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSO.

FRANKLIN MAC VEACH, Sect.
UNITED STATES TREASURY

J. PIERPONT MORGAN
AMERICAN FINANCIER

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THE CHARLES SCHWENKER PRESS

OVER 365,000 COPIES THE ISSUE



If Not—Why Not?

Who doesn't believe in exposing wrong? Not muck-raking, but discussion, understanding, realization, adjustment, improvement.

All publicity is the antithesis of mystery. That is just what advertising is—there is nothing hard to understand about it—no mystery—just the leaning forward for a grasp of the hand in mutual agreement and satisfaction.

See how advertising is being forced on big corporations. How much better for all concerned. It gives the public a better understanding, a saner and broader view.

Actions and investigations brought about by public uneasiness are largely forestalled, by such frank statements as a large corporation recently made in an advertisement something like this:

- Q. *What built the Railroad?*
A. Money derived from the sale of its Bonds and Shares.
Q. *Who buys the Bonds?*
A. Savings Banks principally, then Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trust Companies, Life and Fire Insurance Companies, and other similar institutions.
Q. *Whose money is it?*
A. The savings of millions of men and women depositors.

A series of similar facts are set forth, designed to clearly bring home to the public that the small merchant, business man and millions of depositors who have placed their small surplus in savings banks or invested in life insurance policies, and the railroad employes, suffer most when harm comes to the railroads.

In brief, the railroad's problem is the people's problem.

An advertising campaign of this character is bound to instill confidence, and effectually place a quietus upon unscrupulous attacks.

Allan C. Hoffman

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His Work Done

WHEN the fireman's work is done then comes the adjustment of the damage and the call on the fire insurance company to pay for the loss.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company has in its hundred years and more of life, paid the enormous sum of 150 millions of dollars to make good losses by fire. This is the largest amount paid by any fire insurance company, but the Hartford is to-day stronger than at any time in its history. So when you need fire insurance

INSIST on the HARTFORD
Agents Everywhere



COPY THIS SKETCH
and let me see what you can do with it. You can earn \$20.00 or \$125.00 or more per week as illustrator or cartoonist. My practical system of personal individual lessons by mail will develop your talent. Fifteen years' successful work for newspapers and magazine, qualifies me to teach you. Send me your sketch of President Taft with sets in clamps and I will send you a test lesson plate, also collection of drawings showing possibilities for YOU.

THE LANDON SCHOOL of Illustrating and Cartooning
1445 Schenck Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Rémoh Gems
Look and wear like diamonds. Brilliance guaranteed forever. Stand fire, acid and fire like diamonds. Have no paste, foil or backing. Set only in 14 karat solid gold mountings. About 1-30th the price of diamonds. A marvelous synthetic gem—will cut glass. Guaranteed not an imitation, and to contain no glass. Sent C.O.D. subject to examination. Write today for our 4 color catalog DeLuxe, it's free.

Remoh Jewelry Co. 644 Washington Ave. St. Louis

\$5
A year buys
The Keystone Policy
\$2000 Accidental Death
\$15.00 Weekly Benefits (sick or accident)
MEN and WOMEN
16 to 70 years accepted
Everyone needs protection.
German Commercial Accident Co.
Dept. W. Philadelphia, Pa.



COPYRIGHT, 1912, LESLIE-JUDGE CO.
The First National Bank
De Luxe Edition, 17 x 21 inches

Judge Art Prints are an added attraction to any room. Prices from 50c to \$2.50.

Send 10c for catalogue. You'll be surprised at the remarkable assortment of pictures offered and the reasonable prices.

JUDGE
225 Fifth Avenue New York

Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES

"In God We Trust."

CXV. Thursday, October 24, 1912 No. 2981

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
Branch Subscription Offices in thirty-seven cities of the United States.
European Agent: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Bream's Bldgs., London, E. C., England.
Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.
Annual cash subscription price \$5.00.
Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.
CHANGE IN ADDRESS. Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the numbers appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper. It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.
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The Postal Life Insurance Company pays you the commissions that other Companies pay their agents

45% of the first year's premium, on whole-life policies, is the average Commission-Dividend paid to each POSTAL policyholder on entrance into the Company. Other companies would pay this sum to an agent—as his commission.

That's for the first year: in subsequent years POSTAL policyholders receive the **Renewal Commissions** other companies pay their agents, namely 7½%, and they also receive an **Office-Expense Saving** of 2% making up the

Annual Dividend of **9½%** Guaranteed in the Policy



Postal Life Building

And the POSTAL pays the usual contingent dividends besides—ranging up to 20% of the annual premium, in the renewal years.

Such is the POSTAL way: it is open to you. Call at the Company's offices if convenient or write now and find out the exact sum it will pay you at your age—the first year and every other.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Only Non-Agency Company in America
WM R. MALONE, President
35 Nassau St., New York

See How Easy It Is

In writing simply say: Mail me insurance particulars for my age as per LESLIE'S for October 24.

In your letter be sure to give:

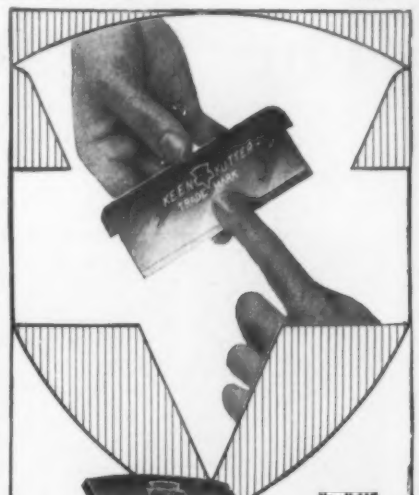
1. Your Full Name. 2. Your Occupation.
3. The Exact Date of Your Birth.

No agent will be sent to visit you; the Postal Life employs no agents.

Assets:
\$10,259,000

Insurance
in force
more than
\$50,000,000

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



Razors that shave, Knives that cut

No. KJ10
KEEN KUTTER
JUNIOR WITH
7 BLADES
AND CASE
PRICE \$1.00

No. KJ1
PRICE \$3.50
No. KJ2
GOLD PLATED
PRICE \$5.00

Keen Kutter Safety Razors guarantee a real shave because they are built right and because the blades are right. Made with a "hang," these safety razors fit the natural shaving motion, and "draw ahead" on the edge of the blade instead of "pushing behind" it. The result is firm control over the razor and the beard is removed with clean-cut strokes.

Keen Kutter blades are made of the finest Swedish steel, ground with great accuracy and are thick enough to hold their own against the stiffest beard.

The Keen Kutter Junior is a wonderful value at \$1.00, which includes case, razor and seven blades. The Keen Kutter regular razor is slightly longer and different in pattern, with silver-plated frame and genuine black leather case, with 12 blades.

KEEN KUTTER

Thumb the blade of a Keen Kutter Pocket Knife and feel the keen, true edge. Buy it, use it for rough work or fine, and that edge stays. It lasts an incredibly long time without sharpening.

No. KD151
PRICE \$1.25

When it is sharpened, if you find a flaw in any Keen Kutter Knife, take it back where you bought it and your money comes back in a jiffy, without an argument.

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."
Trade Mark Registered. —E. C. SIMMONS.

If not at your dealer's, write us.
SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY, Inc.
St. Louis and New York
U. S. A.



No. K3413
Price \$2.25

The Great World-series Baseball Contest

The Culminating Games Between Championship Teams of the Two Major Leagues
That Millions of Fans Excitedly Followed



Scene at the Polo Grounds, New York, during the sixth game of the World Series, on Monday, October 14, when the Giants were in the field.

THE BASEBALL season was officially closed by the games between the New York Giants, champions of the National League, and the Boston Red Sox, champions of the American League, with a greater measure of excitement the country over than these annual baseball classics had ever before inspired.

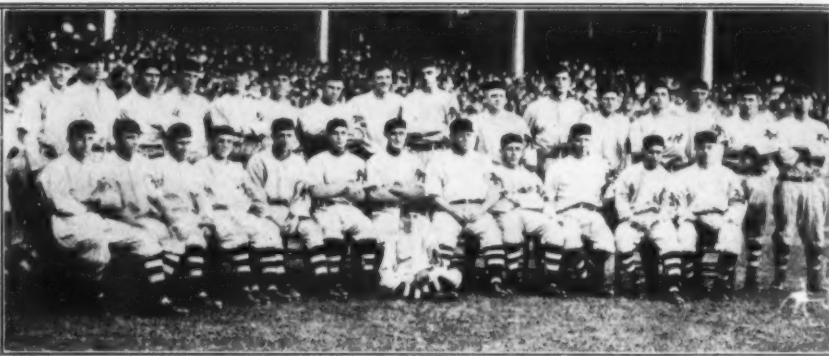
The baseball "dope" before the contests began made the Boston club heavy favorites, some of their partisans going so far as to declare that the New York team would not win a game in the series. The results from the first call of the umpire to "Play ball!" upset all the "dope," for the battles were hotly contested from the start. From the first game played it was seen that the teams were almost evenly matched as to playing ability, and the closeness of the early contests added to the interest of the events.

The attendance at the first four games, in which games alone the players were to participate in the receipts, was 137,004 persons, and the total receipts for those games \$273,282. Of this unprecedented sum for four games the players' share was \$147,571.70, divided on a basis of sixty per cent. for the winners of the championship and forty per cent. for the losers. This purse for the players was about \$50,000 above that of any previous season. Twenty-three New York players and twenty-two Boston players were declared eligible to participate in this "melon," and each member of the winning team drew down \$3,849.69, while every player on the losing team had \$2,566.43 as his pay for but little more than a week's work on the diamond. The rule of this annual contest is that the club winning the first four in seven games is declared the winner of the world champion-

ship. The contest began on Tuesday, October 7th, at the Polo Grounds, New York, with a victory for the Red Sox by a margin of a single run—4-3. The second game, at Boston, resulted in a tie at six runs each in eleven innings. The third game, played in Boston, was won by New York, by the score of 2-1. The fourth and fifth games were won by Boston, by scores of 2-1 and 3-1. The sixth game was won by the Giants, in New York, by a score of 5-2, on Monday, October 14, and the clubs returned to Boston, where the Giants again won by 11-4, leaving the tie to be played off on Wednesday. The receipts in excess of the players' share for the first four games and for the remaining games gave the owners of the respective clubs, on an equal division, more than a quarter of a million dollars, while the governing commission receives in all something over \$50,000.

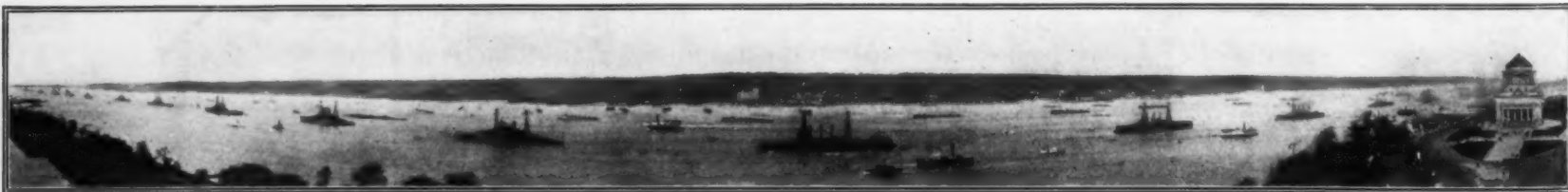


Tris Speaker, the premier player of the Boston Red Sox, being presented with an automobile as the most valuable player to his team. The Red Sox are lined up about him.



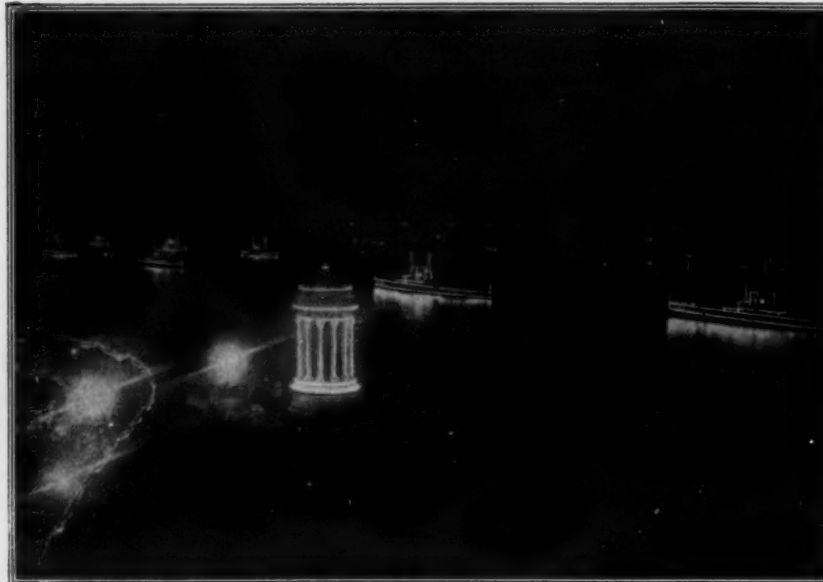
The New York Giants in a group at the Polo Grounds, under the shadow of the great Brush Stadium, while the crowd is assembling for a championship game.

The American Navy's Most Imposing Display



VIEW OF THE GREAT FLEET OF 120 WAR VESSELS RECENTLY ANCHORED IN THE HUDSON RIVER, AT NEW YORK, BELOW GRANT'S TOMB.

The line extended for nine miles, making a very impressive array of floating fortresses. The vessels were inspected and reviewed by President Taft and Secretary of the Navy Meyer. Hundreds of thousands of people witnessed the display, and ten of thousands visited the different ships.



A BRILLIANT NIGHT SCENE.

The warships in the great naval pageant at New York illuminated. The photo shows the Sailors' and Soldiers' Memorial and Riverside Drive.



EVERYBODY INTERESTED IN THE NAVY.

Crowd of visitors aboard the super-dreadnought "Arkansas," with the latter's sister ship, "Wyoming," in the stream directly ahead.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Vol. CXV—No. 2981

October 24, 1912

Price 10 Cents



THE WORLD'S LEADING GEOGRAPHERS SIGHTSEEING IN AMERICA.

Over sixty foreign guests of the American Geographical Society on a visit to the famous Roosevelt dam at Roosevelt, Arizona. The eminent geographers from over the seas took in this great feat of engineering as one feature of an extensive tour in the United States. They rode to the dam in automobiles and were greatly impressed with the scenery along the route and afterward with the immense structure itself. The Roosevelt dam was constructed by the United States Government at a cost of millions of dollars to impound the waters of Salt River and Tonto Creek for irrigation purposes. It is 280 feet high and 1,080 feet long at its crest. The water is diverted from the huge reservoir, twenty-five miles long and one to two miles wide, by means of canals through different parts of the Salt River valley.

EDITORIAL

Assassins!

AN ASSASSINATION stirs the people. It wakes them up. It recalls the heedless to a sense of solemn duty. It impresses personal responsibility. Thus we may derive good from evil.

The assassin usually calls himself "the avenger." That is what the miserable scoundrel Schrank called himself after he fired his cowardly shot at Theodore Roosevelt, at Milwaukee. We thank God reverently, in the name of the American people, that his bullet did not add another to the list of our public men who have gone to their graves the victims of the assassin. We shudder when we recall the fate of such noble-minded statesmen as Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley.

The tragedy at Milwaukee has its impressive lesson. Colonel Roosevelt pointed it out himself when he stood, with the bullet still in his breast, and delivered his scheduled address. Said he:

Now, I wish to say seriously to the speakers and the newspapers representing the Republican and Democratic and Socialist parties that they cannot, month in and month out, year in and year out, make the kind of slanderous, bitter and malevolent assaults that they have made and not expect that brutal and violent characters, especially when the brutality is accompanied by a not too strong mind—they cannot expect that such natures will be unaffected by it.

True as fate! Colonel Roosevelt might have gone a little further in his word of warning. He might have said that we live in troubled times. Liberty is taken for license. Lynching is taking the place of law. The Black Hand is defying justice and the rule of the people is becoming the rule of the mob.

Unrest, unreason, suspicion and distrust are having their dreadful day. The sneak and the spy are finding their golden opportunity. A discharged clerk carries his garbled information to the authorities, secures the indictment of his employer, and in case of the latter's conviction the informer fattens on the penalty imposed. If the accused establishes his innocence, the informer gloats over the unpleasant notoriety and the heavy expense he has inflicted in his thirst for revenge.

Stolen letters are made the basis of cowardly attacks, in newspapers and magazines, on captains of industry and public men of high character and standing. The yellow press and the muck-raker are having their day, and the assassination of men's reputations, the destruction of business and the outcry against tainted money go merrily on. Mark the natural outcome of this unhappy situation! Dynamite, the Black Hand, the torch, a mad outcry against the rule of reason as established by the courts, with threats of a summary recall of offending judges. Let the people rule!

The demagogue never misses his chance. He wants votes and the fat offices they give him. To get votes he must fire the heart of the crowd. To get a crowd is his business. That is his professional occupation. No matter how, he gets it. The easiest way, now as always, is by impressing the voter with a sense of his wrongs. If he hasn't any wrongs, he

must conjure up some. If the people are happy, the demagogue must make them discontented. If they are prosperous, he must picture to them the specter of poverty stalking at their doors. It is so now. It has been so always. It was so in the days of the Crucifixion and the French Revolution. It was so nearly eighty years ago in the United States, when Daniel Webster said:

There are persons who constantly clamor. They complain of oppression, speculation and the pernicious influence of accumulated wealth. They cry out loudly agrarian all banks and corporations and all means by which small capitalists have become united in order to produce important and beneficial results. They carry on madly hostility against all established institutions. In a country of unbounded liberty they clamor against oppression. In a country of perfect equality they would move heaven and earth against privilege and monopoly. In a country where property is more evenly divided than anywhere else, they rend the air, shouting agrarian doctrines. In a country where wages of labor are high beyond parallel, they would teach the laborer that he is but an oppressed slave.

We think of things too lightly—that is, those of us who think. What a shocking and terrible incident it was that occurred within a few days at Lawrence, Mass.! A clamorous mob, proclaiming themselves to be the guardians of the people's interests, marched through the streets bearing a banner inscribed: "ARISE, SLAVES OF THE WORLD! NO GOD, NO MASTER! ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE!"

No God? This in a land of liberty and God-given happiness! This at a time when the toll of our harvests is the greatest that we have ever had, reaching such colossal figures that all the world stands in awe and envy!

No God? This in a land where wages are the highest and work the most plentiful, education the freest and opportunity for advancement the grandest in all the world! This in a land where the millionaires of to-day were the poor boys of a few years ago, where the humblest citizen can aspire to the highest office, and where life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are the common heritage of all!

Shall the strong men and women of this nation not arise and stem this restless tide of discontent? Shall the churches not awaken to unite in overcoming the frenzied forces of anarchy that drip with blood? Have the business men nothing to think of but business? If so, they will suffer a rude awakening.

Have that great mass of toilers on the farm, in the shop and factory—those who would protect their homes, who love their children, who trust their God—nothing to do but look on, while the mighty forces of evil—knife, revolver and torch in hand—continue their dreadful warfare against the established institutions of the country, against constituted authority, against judicial supremacy and against the religion of Almighty God?

"Our Fathers' God! to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King."

The Country Banker.

IN SUMMER everybody wants to be the iceman, but all year around we envy the banker.

As the boy looks upon the candy shop, so the public looks upon the bank, for it is loaded with money for purposes of distribution. Everybody wants some. Everybody gets some who is entitled to it, for there isn't a banker in the country who isn't ready to loan money on good security.

If people can't borrow at the bank, it is not because the money isn't there. There is plenty of money, but the borrower may lack collateral.

We talk about the power of the press and the influence of the clergy. We forget the persuasive influence that the banks exercise in every community. The absurd outcry of a lot of cheap demagogues at Washington against an imaginary "bankers' trust" was intended for election purposes only. Anybody who has the funds can go in the banking business if he will comply with statutory obligations, and it doesn't take much money to start a bank in a small way.

The first public convenience a new community wants is a bank. Ofttimes it comes before the church or newspaper but, as a rule, it follows both. It is hard to beat the editor and the preacher.

If the influence exercised by the bankers of our great cities constitutes a menace to the public welfare, what shall we say of the grip that the little bank holds on its community. The so-called "country banker," to succeed, must be eminent for all the qualities that make up a truly good man. Usually he is a church member and often a Sunday-school teacher. He is consulted by politicians regarding the local government and the candidate who has his approbation is envied, for he is usually the winner. To the country banker are confided the troubles, domestic as well as financial, of all who have access to him. And everybody seeks to have access.

So the banker must be trustworthy. He must know how to keep a secret and then keep it. At the recent American bankers' convention at Detroit, this timely statement was made by George M. Reynolds, the eminent Chicago banker: "If a banker can be forced to disclose a confidential relationship between his bank and its customer, it would require but a short step further to capitalize for the gratification of prejudice the confidence between the attorney and his client, as well as the secrets of the confessional."

The banker is first to subscribe to every good cause. He is the community's adviser as to investments and the arbitrator of its business controversies. His word is as good as his bond, and to his credit it must be added that, with rare exceptions, it deserves to be. He asks few favors, and these are always granted. He is the center of the social life of his vicinity. His voice is that of authority. He is loved, respected, admired and feared. The banker is a man of integrity. The slightest cloud on him or on his bank will settle them both. In this matter he stands with the preacher. So, from selfish considerations, if from no other, the banker must be deserving of the trust reposed in him by his fellow-citizens.

Who wouldn't be the country banker?

The Plain Truth.

The country girl is gone forever—LESLIE'S.

Then why waste valuable time saving the country—*New York Sun*.

So that our brilliant contemporary may continue to shine.

RATS! The most expensive animal maintained by man is the rat. "Where trade will go, the rats will go," said Dr. W. C. Rucker, assistant surgeon-general of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, addressing the Hygiene Congress, "and where rats go, the plague will go." The spread of the bubonic plague depends absolutely on rats. We must learn to look upon the rat as an enemy of the human race, and there must be produced a greater antipathy toward it than the present antipathy toward the snake. "We must inculcate the lesson," says Dr. Rucker, "that the limitation of this species, its isolation from the dwelling place of man and the control of its migrations are as important from an economic as from a humanitarian standpoint." The fumigation of ships for the purpose of killing the rats upon them is a method that should be practiced periodically in all harbors of the world. And in every city, in every household, on every farm, relentless war should be waged upon this particular rodent until it is absolutely exterminated.

BLOOD! That the I. W. W. does not speak for the better class of labor unions is shown by the threat made by one of their speakers in a Sunday

meeting held outside Faneuil Hall. "We warn Mayor Scanlon and others in Lawrence who have been persecuting us," said the speaker, "that if they lay a violent hand on Haywood, whom they have threatened to tar and feather and run out of Lawrence, or upon any of the working class of the city, Lawrence will be burned to the ground; and if they harm Ettor, Giovannitti or Caruso, the workmen of the East will tear down Salem jail stone by stone." It is absurd to seek to intimidate the courts either by violence or threats. Exact justice will be meted out to all the parties in the case. By the violence of its threats and methods, the I. W. W. is making itself odious not only to the public, but to many labor organizations. It is a question as to what extent public meetings should be permitted which counsel violence to defeat the ends of justice.

INVESTIGATE! Election frauds and police scandals are the shame of New York City. Under the present system of appointing election inspectors, many from the lowest walks of life hold these responsible places. Ogden L. Mills, treasurer of the Republican county committee of New York, had the courage to lay before the Senate Campaign Investigating Committee, at Washington, startling revelations of corruption and fraud in connection with the election of Roosevelt delegates from the eighth assembly district, in the tenement section of New York City, at the Republican primary election last March. On the other hand, the Roosevelt managers charged their opponents with fraud at these primaries. Senator Pomerene said during the hearing that if the

facts as stated by the Roosevelt representatives were true, they ought to be rigidly examined. Mr. Mills replied that the charges had never been verified, although the Roosevelt representatives had been repeatedly asked to substantiate them. Now that Mr. Mills has produced his startling testimony on the other side, we hope that the whole matter will be investigated.

FOOL! Bankers are not generally regarded as easy marks, but somebody fooled the American Bankers' Association, at Detroit, recently, by getting the floor to make a bitter attack on the periodical publishers of the country without giving them a chance to reply. The man who did this then had the nerve to ask the bankers to hit these publications a left-handed blow by indorsing a resolution favoring one-cent postage. There was just one banker in all the great gathering who had the common sense and independence to vote in opposition to this resolution, which is the pet project of a few self-seekers with their own axes to grind. We understand that the same combination is planning to secure an indorsement of its proposition from other commercial and business bodies. One-cent postage would be a very good thing for certain mail-order houses, but its benefit to the common people would be slight. The statement that if the rate of postage on periodicals were doubled the way would be open for one-cent postage is ridiculous. If the class rate on periodicals were doubled, the increased revenues of the government would not provide more than a fraction of the deficit that would follow the adoption of the one-cent proposition.

What the Two Great Political Parties Stand For

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Not long ago the editor of "Leslie's" sent the following letter to the Chairmen of the Republican, Democratic and Progressive National Committees: "I am very desirous of having every one of the million readers of 'Leslie's Weekly' know precisely what each Presidential candidate stands for. The platforms and the speeches of acceptance are too long for the average reader to digest, and, therefore, I am writing to the chairmen of the respective national committees to ask if they will not put within the compass of from 250 to 500 words a statement of what their respective Presidential candidates stand pledged to do or hoping to do if elected. I propose to publish these statements just as they are written and to ask our readers to read them with great care and to exercise their wisest judgment accordingly. I would be very glad if you would send me such a statement at your early convenience. My sole purpose is the enlightenment of our readers on an absolutely fair and impartial basis." We print the responses herewith. No reply was received from Senator Dixon, Chairman of the Progressive National Committee.

The Republican Party.

By Charles D. Hilles, Chairman Republican National Committee.



HARRIS & EWING
CHARLES D. HILLES,
Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

THE Republican party stands for protection, prosperity and peace. Its presidential candidate, William Howard Taft, has proved his loyalty to the policy of protection for American workingmen by fearlessly vetoing the reckless and ill-constructed tariff bills of the enemies of protection. He has conducted a consistent campaign against trusts and monopolies, treating large and small alike, and has done it so conservatively that he has in no way interfered with the prosperity of the country—those whose memory goes back to the constant vociferous denunciation of the trusts by his immediate predecessor will recall how greatly it disturbed public confidence and upset business—and he has been the most progressive and practical advocate of peace, handling an extraordinarily delicate situation in Mexico with rare diplomacy, where another would have plunged the country into a prolonged, a bloody and a costly war; and he has negotiated and submitted to the Senate arbitration treaties which, had they been ratified, would have rendered war almost an impossibility, and yet would, in a case such as is likely to arise out of the Panama Canal legislation, have far better safeguarded the country against arbitration than will the arbitration treaty with Great Britain made by the last administration and still in force.

The Democratic party and its candidate, Governor Woodrow Wilson, stand for the repudiation of the policy of protection and an upheaval which would destroy the existing prosperity. Its platform confounds the decisions of the Supreme Court with the acts of the administration, referring to the decree of the former as "compromising" by the administration, and calling for legislation so drastic as to shake public confidence in American investments and securities and bring on hard times. Its platform declares that a protective tariff is unconstitutional and indefensible, and its candidate, while seeking to give the impression that on this point he is less radical than the platform on which he stands, still has declared himself a radical on the subject of the tariff and has given expression to his sophomoric views on this important subject in these words: "The American business men seem to be veritable provincials, ignorant of the markets of the world, ignorant of the courses and routes of commerce, ignorant of the banking processes, even, by which goods are exchanged."

The Third Term party and its candidate are synonymous. Either without the other would lapse into "innocuous desuetude." Its platform is merely a rehash of the Populist vagaries of a quarter of a century ago, with the recall of judges and judicial decisions added. The latter propositions are repugnant to both the common sense and the innate love of liberty of the American people. Like the "calamity howlers" of a bygone decade, the candidate and his satellites appeal to the unfortunate and the discontented, seeking to play on their passions and arouse their wrath against their more fortunate brethren, urging them to abandon the safeguards which the fathers of the republic threw around the liberties for which they paid so dearly, and to resort to nostrums which would poison the wellsprings of justice and deliver our courts and judges over to political bosses and politicians.

The Third Term party is hopeless of success, was called into being by the insatiable ambition of its founder, to secure that which Washington in the fullness of his patriotism refused and which a wise people denied to Grant, and continues to exist merely to gratify the spleen of its enraged nominee, who cannot abide the fact that he was denied the nomination by the Republican convention, and so, like Samson, would pull down the temple of his party in order that his opponents might perish with him.

Every day of the campaign continues to make clearer the incompetence of the Democratic doctrine to administer the affairs of the nation, to reveal the hopelessness of the Third Term party, even when backed by ample coffers replenished by Perkins from his ill-gotten gains, and to make plain the duty of patriotic and sensible citizens to vote for William Howard Taft.

Shall I vote for Mr. Wilson, who is essentially a free trader and who would destroy the tariff and with it the prosperity of the nation; shall I throw away my vote by casting it for the Third Term candidate, or shall I cast a ballot for protection, prosperity and peace by voting for William Howard Taft? These are the only alternatives which will confront the voter on election day.

The Democratic Party.

By William F. McCombs, Chairman Democratic National Committee.



COFFRANT BARON
WILLIAM F. MCCOMBS,
Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

THE TWO great issues of the campaign are the tariff and the trusts. On both of these the proposals of the three parties differ radically. I have selected from the stenographic reports of Woodrow Wilson's recent speeches the following verbatim quotations, which will give the readers of LESLIE'S the Democratic program in a nutshell.

THE TARIFF.—"It is impossible for any party in the United States to be a free-trade party now. The government of the United States is largely supported by the duties at the ports, and must, I dare say, for a long time be so supported. Not only that, but no man in his senses would proceed to pull down structures already honestly built up. When men tell you that the Democratic party is a free-trade party, tell them that you have met some of the leaders of the Democratic party and know that that is not so."

"But the Democratic party is a party that proposes to pull down every special privilege that it can lay its hands on, and where a duty wears the guise of special privilege it means to abolish it."

"What I want to proclaim is not war upon anything legitimate in business, but war upon those things which limit enterprise and depress wages."—*Gary, Ind., October 4th.*

THE TRUSTS.—"Neither branch of the Republican party proposes to set private monopoly aside; and unless we can set private monopoly aside, the enterprise of carrying the government back to the people is impossible. The Democratic platform says that private monopoly is in every case indefensible and intolerable, and I subscribe literally to that statement."—*Pueblo, Col., October 7th.*

"Nobody proposes to take these trusts and squeeze the water out of them. All that anybody proposes is to put them on their mettle and tell them that if they can carry that water in a free and competitive market they are welcome to carry it; but if they cannot, they will have to get rid of it in ways which they themselves are at liberty to devise."—*Colorado Springs, October 7th.*

"You can prevent unfair competitive methods by law. For example, you know that if you start an enterprise that comes into competition with any of these great combinations, the first thing they do will be to starve you out in the only market you have got—namely, the home market—by underselling you there and losing on their sales there, because they can make good on their sales elsewhere and afford to lose when you cannot."

"Now, you can perfectly well establish the principle of law that the prices may be established as they please, but they have got to sell at uniform prices throughout the country."—*Clyde, Kan., October 8th.*

"That is the program of the Democratic party—to see to it that competition is so regulated that you won't have to regulate trusts, because there won't be any. Trusts can't stand competition, let me tell you."

Colonel Roosevelt on Governor Wilson.

From a speech delivered at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, October, 11th.

IF MR. WILSON and the Democratic party do not mean what they say, then they cannot be trusted, anyhow. If they do mean what they say, if a protective tariff is really unconstitutional, as the Democratic platform says; if a protective tariff is really "a malignant growth," as Mr. Wilson says, and if he keeps his promise to be a surgeon and cut it out, then there will be an industrial crash in this country which will make even the crash of 1893—the last time that Mr. Wilson's proposed policy was actually tried—small by comparison.

Mr. Wilson keeps asserting that the abolition of the protective tariff will help us to grapple with our social and industrial evils, and notably with the high cost of living. Mr. Wilson, if fit to be President, cannot be ignorant of the way the tariff has worked in foreign countries, and unless he is ignorant he must know that his statement is without warrant in fact.

Let him compare the course of economic history in England and Germany for the last forty years.

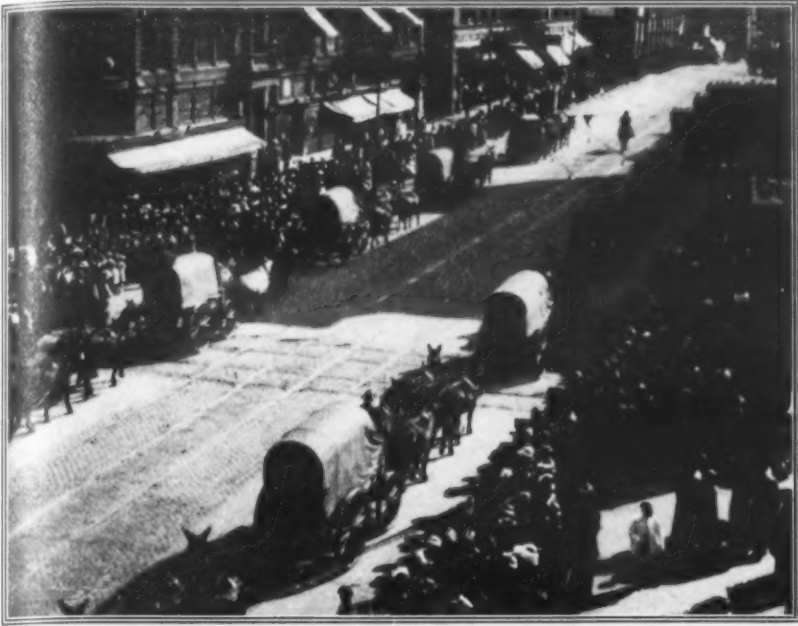
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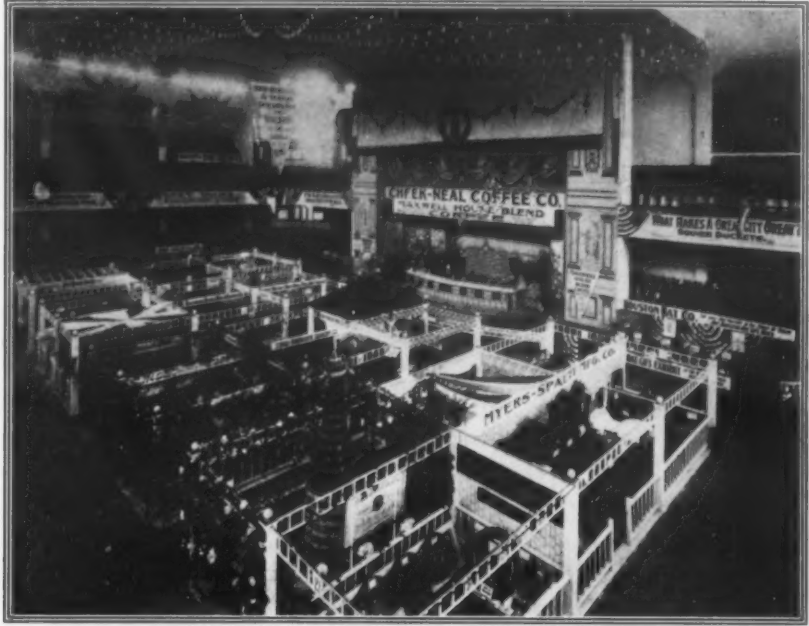
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How Four Cities Celebrated



OMAHA REVIVES THE PRAIRIE SCHOONER.
At the Ak-sar-ben festivities Omaha showed how the covered wagons once crossed the prairies. Spell the word backward and you will see what it means.



ALL THESE PRODUCTS WERE MADE IN HOUSTON.
The Chamber of Commerce at Houston, Texas, arranged a Made-in-Houston Exposition that stimulated home buying to a wonderful extent.



MARTHA WASHINGTON VISITS PHILADELPHIA.
Mrs. Snowden Mitchell, well known in Philadelphia, is stepping out of the carriage just as aristocratically as Martha Washington could have done more than a hundred years ago.



THE PIRATES COME TO GALVESTON AGAIN.
Leading members of the Title Men's Convention took part in a pageant telling how the famous Jean Lafitte once made that city the base of his operations.

Interesting Scenes at an All-Indian Fair



THE CHEYENNE CAMP.
A three day fair was held at Watonga, Oklahoma, at which Indians from all over the country gathered.



TWO KILLED IN THE SHAM BATTLE.
In their gayest feathers they fought and charged as in days of yore.



WHERE ONE OF THE TRIBES CAMPED.
Only wagons would keep a person from thinking this was not an Indian camp on the plains.



COMING TO THE FAIR.
Six tribes took part in this unique fair and smoked the pipe of peace.

A Reform That Touches Every Pocketbook

By FRANK FAYANT, the Well-known Writer on Financial Matters

MODERN business is done on credit—ninetenths of it. The banks provide the machinery of credit. A sound banking system, therefore, is of vital importance in a great commercial nation like ours.

Credit enters enormously into modern commerce, because of the large scale production of goods a long time ahead of their consumption. The pair of shoes that is made in a New England factory may not be bought by the man who is to wear them down in Texas until months after they have left the factory. The three dollars that the man in Texas pays the country storekeeper for the pair of shoes is, in the last analysis, the payment for the manufacture of the shoes in the New England factory.

But the manufacturer cannot wait for his money until the shoes are sold down in Texas. He must have money every week to pay the workers in his factory, he must have funds to buy his leather and other raw materials, he must have funds to pay all the various running expenses of his plant. So, too, all the other workers in commerce who handle the shoes from his factory from the time they leave New England until they are finally purchased by the ultimate consumers cannot wait for their payment until the money is paid over the counter in the stores. It is the banking system that provides the credit machinery whereby the long interval between the production and consumption of goods is bridged.

A Kansas farmer raises a crop of wheat in the summer. He sells his wheat to a country elevator at the near-by railway station. The country elevator sells the wheat to a big Chicago elevator. The Chicago elevator sells it to a Minneapolis miller. The miller ships the flour abroad to a jobber, who sells it to a baker. The baker sells his loaves to the London housewives.

Through the wonderful machinery of credit, it is quite possible that the five pence a London housewife pays for a loaf of bread made from the Kansas wheat is the only money that passes hand in the whole series of transactions. If the London housewife keeps a bank account and pays her baker by check, no money is used in the transactions. But all the agents of production in this transformation of Kansas wheat into food for an English family get paid for their work through the credit machinery.

When the machinery of credit breaks down, as it has broken down in this country repeatedly, because of various serious evils in our banking system, the industry of the country is strangled. The great commercial nations of Europe, realizing how vital to the conduct of commerce is the smooth running of the machinery of credit, have so perfected their banking systems that they are able to keep the machinery running in good times and in bad times. In England, France and Germany business has its ups and downs just as it has here.

We have a fair-weather banking system. It works all right in good times, but it breaks down just at the time when it is most needed—in a period of financial distress. We need only go back to 1907 for a striking example of the weakness of our banking system. The country was prosperous in that year; we had had, in fact, nearly a decade of the most wonderful commercial prosperity ever seen in the world. But in the course of a few days in the fall of that year the whole commerce of the country was turned upside down, with enormous losses to all classes of people, and especially to the millions of working people, because the banking system broke down. It is a humiliating fact that this is the only great commercial nation in the world in which such a thing could happen.

What happened in 1907? Several large banks in New York were in trouble. A fear of general banking trouble spread across the country as fast as the telegraph could carry it. We have 23,000 banks in the United States. Every banker at once scurried about to protect his institution from disaster. Under our system this means putting into the vaults of the bank enough cash to meet a run of frightened depositors. We have in this country an enormous supply of money—and good money. We have \$3,600,000,000—nearly half of it gold. But what does this huge fund amount to when 23,000 banks are fighting with each other to get it?

This barbaric struggle to put money into bank vaults resulted, as it did in 1893 and as it did in 1873, in the suspension of cash payments by the banks. More than that, it resulted in the paralyzing of credit. Banks demanded that borrowers pay their loans, and they refused to make loans for the carrying on of business. With nine-tenths of the country's business conducted on credit, it meant that the whole business of the country was strangled. Factories were closed, hundreds of thousands of workers were thrown out of employment, and for many months a prosperous country suffered untold losses—just because the banking system broke down.

The banks all over the country that could not make loans to solvent business men and could not pay cash to their depositors were sound banks. Their assets were good and in excess of their liabilities; but they had no means, under our system, of using their assets to keep the credit machinery running. It must be apparent to any thinking man that a banking system which prevents a sound bank from performing its normal functions in a time of peace and pros-

perity must be a bad system. A bank panic like that of 1907 is a disgrace to a civilized country.

That these panics will continue to occur in this country so long as we refuse to reform our banking system is not to be questioned. The older countries of Europe have insured themselves against money panics; we can do the same. The reform of our panic-breeding banking system is surely not a question that should enter into party politics. The question is now before Congress. It is the duty of Congress to discuss this reform without passion and without prejudice, and it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to inform himself as to the merits of the proposed legislation. I do not say that the plan of the National Monetary Commission is a perfect one, but as the only concrete plan of reform now before the country, we should all do our share in determining what is right and what is wrong with the plan.

Banking reform has been delayed for years for several reasons. It has been our misfortune in this country that problems relating to banking and currency have been made the football of party politics. The fight for sound money sixteen years ago was a bitter partisan struggle. That fight was won because the wage-earners and wage-payers of the country, realizing the vital importance of squaring our money standard with that of the rest of the world, stood together for the gold standard. Now that we have sound money, it is just as essential that we have sound credit. I believe that we can provide a sound credit system without letting the discussion get into partisan politics. The nation-wide discussion of the need of banking and currency reform is a most encouraging indication that the people of this country are more and more coming to believe that business legislation should be discussed in a businesslike way.

Another reason why banking reform has been delayed is that the bankers of the country have heretofore failed to make an emphatic demand for legislation. The disastrous losses of panics are not borne by bankers. If you will study the reports of our banks for the last panic year, you will discover that many banks really profit by panics. High money rates go with panics, and banks make their money when interest is high. It is true that a good many banks fail in panics, but the vast majority of sound banks go ahead piling up profits. The losses of money panics are borne by the producers of the country, because the breakdown of the banking system means the paralyzing of industry. But even though many banks make money out of panics, all intelligent bankers recognize that industrial disaster must in the end cause losses to every one. The bankers of the country have come to realize that the periodic breakdown of the banking system is a national disgrace, and they are now unanimously in favor of a reform along the lines proposed by the Monetary Commission.

Certain basic principles must underlie any plan for reforming our banking and currency system. The first principle is co-operation. We saw how, in the panic of 1907, the 23,000 banks all fought against each other, each trying to save itself in the storm. This is just the reverse of what they ought to do. Our banking system should be so regulated that, in a time of financial distress or industrial depression, all of the banks of the country will unite for the common good. It is therefore proposed that the banks form a co-operative association. It is such a co-operative union that has been suggested in the National Reserve Association.

The disgraceful scramble for cash in every time of financial storm can be prevented, if the cash reserves of the banks, instead of being scattered into 23,000 vaults, are held in one great reservoir, where they can be used most efficiently for the general good. The central cash reserve is the great bulwark against panics provided in the banking systems of European countries. With the greatest hoard of gold in the world, the United States is in a position to establish the most efficient central cash reserve in the world.

Bankers become panic-stricken—even more so than their depositors—because of their fear that they will be unable to turn good assets into means of payment when their depositors demand money. It is therefore highly essential in any plan of reform that we make it possible for a sound bank to use its good assets in providing means of payment. The banks of this country owe their depositors about eleven times as much money as they have cash in their vaults. The great bulk of their assets, balanced against their liabilities, is in the form of stocks, bonds and commercial paper. Any individual sound bank can always meet the demands of all its depositors in full by selling its good assets. But in the time of panic, when everybody has an unreasoning fear of disaster and rushes to the bank for money, it is impossible for all the banks to sell securities. If everybody is selling, who is going to buy?

We need, therefore, a system whereby a sound bank can always use its sound assets to provide itself with currency. The National Monetary Commission proposes that the National Reserve Association will stand ready at all times to rediscount for the banks their good commercial paper based on the legitimate day-to-day business of the country.

One of the worst faults of our American banking system is that we have neglected to develop a market for commercial paper. After every harvest a great flood of money pours into the banks and finds its way

to New York, where now the final banking reserves of the nation are held. The New York bankers must put this money at work. They must put it where it can be recalled on short notice, when it is again needed by the rest of the country. The only big market New York bankers have for lending money is the Stock Exchange. The result of this is that there has developed a dangerous system of loaning a large part of the surplus cash reserves of the nation on the speculative exchanges.

Many good Americans believe that the New York banks encourage speculation from choice. This is not true. The New York banks loan the country's money to speculators because, under our present system, they have no other means of putting the money at work. The practice is most dangerous and finds a parallel in no other country. In Europe commercial paper is made the chief basis of loans, and the speculative exchanges play a comparatively small part in the loan market. In reforming our banking system we must create a broad market for commercial paper, as they have done in Europe, in order that the surplus money of the country may go first to business and afterward to speculation.

Despite the fact that nine-tenths of our business is done with credit instruments, the problem of providing for actual currency is of importance. Every year at harvest time the West and South need something like \$200,000,000 in actual money to move the crops. In the agricultural sections many people do not have bank accounts. When the corn and wheat and cotton are sold by the farmers, they must have cash. This seasonal demand for cash in the West and South draws down the cash in bank vaults, and especially in New York, where the surplus cash reserves are carried between the harvests.

In a year of bumper crops, an unusually large amount of cash must be shipped to the farmers. It therefore happens not infrequently that the demand for money to move the crops comes just at a time when the banks of the country, and especially those of New York, have already made heavy loans to business and speculation. These loans must be called, so that the cash can be sent West and South. In recent years we have seen the unusual spectacle of a small panic in Wall Street and high rates for business loans because of the bountiful crops.

It surely is a bad currency system that breeds panic out of prosperity. It is therefore essential, in reforming our banking and currency system, that we provide an elastic currency—a currency that will expand and contract to meet the demands of commerce.

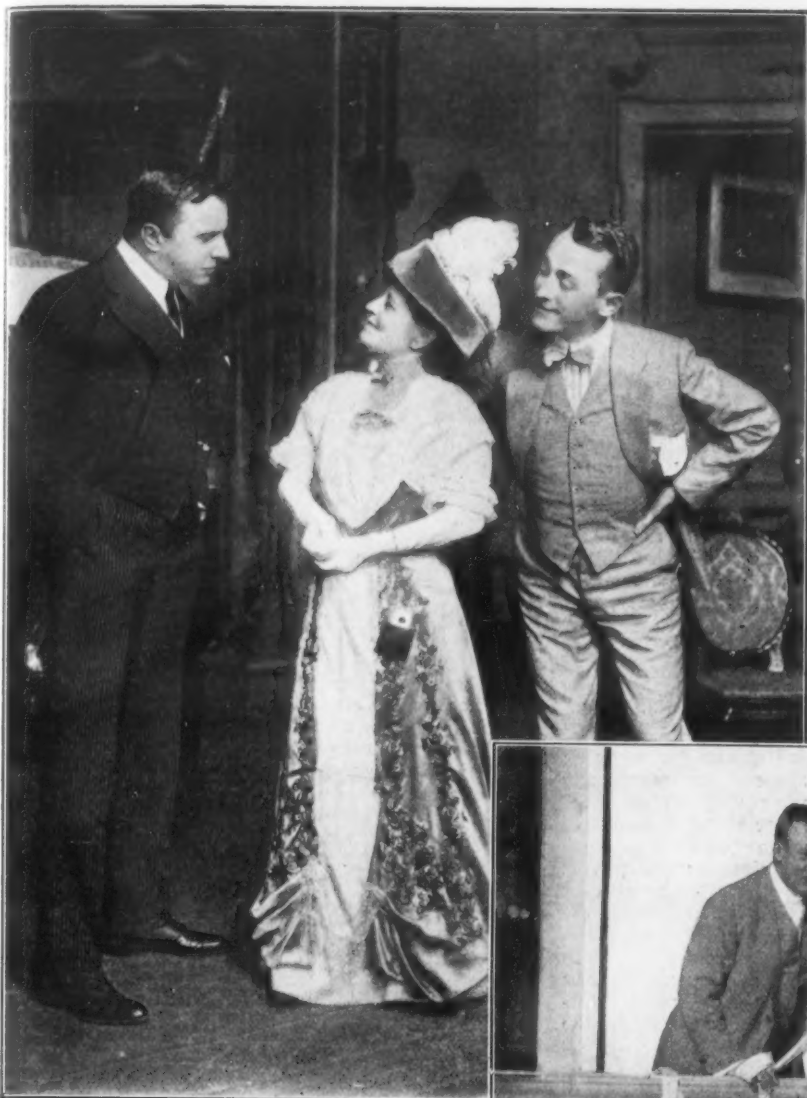
Our present system is also at fault in that interest rates not only fluctuate within a wide range, thus greatly disturbing business, but that they very widely differ in different sections of the country. High interest rates may be a good thing for bankers, but they are a bad thing for business. In New York we have seen interest rates vary from two to one hundred per cent. in the course of a few months. Such extreme fluctuations violently disturb the business world and are humiliating in a civilized country. One of the governors of the Bank of England once said that an eight per cent. money rate at the bank would bring gold to London from anywhere in the world, and that a ten per cent. rate would bring gold out of the ground. In Europe uniformity of interest rates is promoted by large central institutions, which establish from time to time the rate at which they will do business. These established rates are a safety valve for the business world. One of the most important features of the National Reserve Association plan is the regulation of the interest or discount rate. With a large central institution like this fixing discount rates from time to time, according to the state of the money market, we will no longer see Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma farmers paying ten per cent. at the same time that Wall Street brokers are paying three per cent., nor will we see highly excited money markets in which the legitimate business of the country is paying extravagant rates for loans because of flurries in the stock market.

One other defect in our banking system is our present dependence on Europe for the financing of our foreign trade. We are now doing \$4,000,000,000 trade a year with foreign nations, but through lack of modern banking facilities we are compelled to pay Europe millions of dollars tribute for financing payments for goods shipped to and from our shores. Overlooking the mere question of the money involved in this tribute to European banks, we ought, as a matter of national pride, to provide our banks with means of financing our own foreign commerce.

That a reform of our banking and currency laws is imperatively needed is not to be questioned. The only obstacle to this reform is the fear on the part of many good Americans that the proposed National Reserve Association might be misused by politicians or by the moneyed interests. In the plan of the National Monetary Commission, extraordinary efforts have been made to prevent such misuse of their power.

This reform touches everybody's welfare. We have in this country 30,000,000 bank depositors, every one of whom has a personal interest in insurance against panics; and we have 35,000,000 workers, every one of whom has an equal interest in a sound credit system.

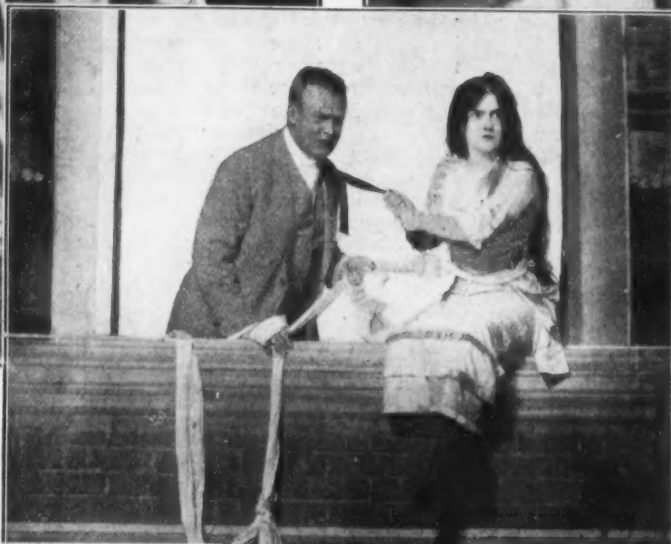
Plays People Are Going To in New York



GEORGE M. COHAN IN HIS OWN PLAY.
"Broadway Jones" (George M. Cohan's new play) burned up Broadway until every cent was gone. Then he inherited a chewing gum factory, and when he goes there to look it over he meets and marries a pretty stenographer. When he inherited the money his idea of a good time was to "buy Brooklyn and close it up!" It is playing at the George M. Cohan Theater.



A PLAY OF POLICE AND POLITICS.
Jane Cowl as "Mary Turner" and Orme Caldara as "Richard Gilder" in "Within the Law." "Mary Turner" has married Richard, the son of the owner of the department store where she formerly clerked. This she did because she was discharged unjustly from the department store. She is planning revenge through the police on her former employer. It is playing at the Eltinge Theater.



"LITTLE MISS BROWN."
"Little Miss Brown" goes to a hotel, after her purse has been stolen, but they won't take her in. It's at the 43rd Street Theater.



LEWIS WALLER IN "HENRY V."
The English actor, Lewis Waller, is pleading for the hand of "Princess Katherine" after he has conquered her country. Madge Titherage has the part of the Princess. Much interest has been displayed in the play, for they wish to compare it with the presentation given for so many years by Sothorn and Marlowe. Mr. Waller was formerly with "The Garden of Allah." At Daly's.



THE FUNNY FRANK.
The ever popular Frank McIntyre in a predicament in "Oh! Oh! Delphine." With the scissors he is going to cut his way out at the Knickerbocker Theater.



"TANTALIZING TOMMY."
George Anderson and Elizabeth Brice telling the story of the rich candy manufacturer who fell in love and was snubbed. One of its interesting songs was made out of a very prosaic subject—an Irish stew. And that is the title of the song, too. A young artist goes off by himself in the woods to be alone and then an automobile breaks down in front of his house. Criterion Theater.

The Old Fan Says:

"It's Always the Unexpected that Happens in Baseball"

By ED A. GOEWEY. Illustrated by "ZIM"



works attendant upon the world's championship series. Yes, sirree, I'd like to find that gent and have him sit for a photograph, which I would be delighted to hang in my cozy corner among the portraits of several other glooms."

"Well," replied the presiding genius of the nicotine emporium, with a puzzled shake of his head, "you may be batting your remarks straight out, but I'm certainly miffing them. What's the answer to your riddle?"

"Come closer, George, or you'll be lost in your own fog," laughed the sporting vet. "What I'm trying to get into that solid masonry think works of yours is that baseball is the most uncertain game in the world. You look it over, dope everything out according to form, and draw your conclusions—then the unexpected happens. You may occasionally make a lucky guess regarding what will take place in the future regarding our national sport; but if you try to figure things out by precedent, it's ten to one you'll be badly fooled. Now, this friend of ours in question—and a good fan at that—was all upset because he feared there would be nothing relative to the diamond and its heroes to talk about once the major-leagues' best clubs sewed up the big pennant. 'Quiet,' I believe, was the word he used to qualify the condition he anticipated for the closing days of the season. And it's been very quiet, hasn't it? Yes! Just about as quiet as a moonlight stag of tom cats or a Kilkenney fair. To get right down to brass tacks, there's been more squabbling, more back-biting and more sore-head controversies in the past few weeks than we've had for the past two seasons, and some fine old rows have started that, before they are settled, will cause every fan in the country to speak his little piece regarding their merits and will certainly bring about some warm engagements among the magnates."

"First, Charlie Murphy, much beloved of the Chicago fans, seeing that his Cubs were out of the race, broke into print with some caustic remarks regarding the favor with which some members of his club had been looking upon red liquor, and the statement that all players signing up with him in the future would have to agree in writing to walk the straight and narrow thoroughfare. It would have been in better taste had he refrained from knocking the boys who made his fortune and won him many pennants and championships, and just insisted quietly upon the no-hard-drink proviso in next season's contracts. His efforts to keep the boys on his team always in good playing condition are to be commended, even if after they signed up they didn't make any better showing than have the Pirates, who have been working under a supposed 'no booze' clause for some time. Anyway, the knock administered to the Cubs aroused the ire of Manager Chance, and he made various public statements that must have jarred Murphy like solar plexus blows. The next act showed the president of the Windy City National League outfit skillfully tying the can to his manager. Just now the boss says that Chance has finished his labors as far as the Cubs are concerned, but the latter protests that he hasn't resigned and won't retire unless fired. However, it is said that Chance has sold his stock in the Chicago club, evidently believing that Murphy really means to cut his name from the Cubs' roster. This scrap between one of the greatest leaders baseball has ever seen and Murphy is sure to have a bad effect on the Cubs for a long time to come, unless the fans, with whom Chance is

popular, force the Cubs' president to back water and again put Frank in charge of the team. He is needed with the Chicagos now more than ever before. The club has, with its over-abundance of veterans, been slipping for the past two seasons, and though their nerve has carried them along well up in front, reorganization is needed before the bell rings for play in 1913. But it is unlikely that Murphy will back track, for behind him are certain interests that also have their fingers in the Philadelphia National League outfit, and they are in the game for business motives rather than as upbuilders of sport. From one end of the country to the other, fans and writers have already begun to drop the title 'Cubs' and are substituting that of the 'Booze Fighters.' And, mark my words, that name, unjust though it be, will stick for a long time. If Chance leaves his team, no matter whether the men live up to the 'no liquor' clause or not, I'll be surprised to see them finish in the first division next year. The whole matter, though possibly meant for the best interests of all concerned, will take a lot of life out of the Chicago boys, and the sarcasm that will be hurled at them wherever they play, except in their home city, will surely make matters worse."

"Then there was that recent bellow from Horace Fogel, president of the Quakers, in which he charged that the Giants were able to win the pennant this season because they were unduly favored by the umpires, that President Lynch is only a figurehead, that he is backed by the New York club and favored this team in particular, that suspensions were made against the Philadelphia club unfairly, and a lot of other things. Of course Mister Fogel has always appealed to my sense of humor, as you have perhaps gleaned from my remarks ever since he was put at the head of the Quaker outfit. After the news went forth that during the brief time he was with the Giants he thought of making an outfielder or something else out of the peerless Mathewson, the mere reading of his name caused some of us to smile. But baseball covers a wide range of territory and interests millions of people who believe absolutely in the

has been roasted often enough because his umpires did not seem to be up to standard, and he cannot afford to shoulder the additional criticism that would come if he permits the whitewashing of the attacks upon the honor of himself and his appointees. With the American League clubs growing stronger each year and many of the National's teams apparently



OUT OF IT.

growing weaker or staggering along in the same old rut, there is some real man's work ahead of President Lynch in the next two years. Let him come to the front now and prove to the satisfaction of every fan the country o'er that he's of full-weight major-league caliber, a genuine fighter for the good of baseball, a real leader and a great man. There's no chance to welsh now. Somebody has got to make good."

"Then there is just one more point to consider. The fans of Philadelphia are a mighty earnest, loyal bunch, and they have patronized their two clubs liberally at all times. It is due them that the National League investigate this matter and say openly whether Fogel did not state facts or whether the members of the Quaker team were unfairly treated by the umpires."

"Manager McGraw, commenting upon the matter, said, 'Murphy and Fogel should be made to prove their wild assertions about the umpires and their alleged failure to do as they should, or be driven out of organized baseball. It's strange that these two are the only club owners who have cast reflections upon the honesty of the game. If there were anything wrong, wouldn't some other club owner also make a kick?' Then President Ebbets, of the Brooklyn club, also had a few words to say, and they ran about like this: 'I don't agree with Fogel when he says that the Giants won twenty-one games because of unfair decisions by the umpires. I believe the Giants won the pennant honestly and fairly, and I don't believe in taking away any of the credit due them. It is true, however, that there has been much trouble over the umpiring in the National League this season, due to the appointment of incompetent officials. Even Mr. Herrmann, head of the National Commission, has just reached the conclusion that one of the umpires isn't fit for his job. I'm not crying 'Robbery!' however, and Fogel has gone too far without any real basis for his charges.' It is understood that President Brush, of the New York club, who is too ill to take part in a controversy of this kind, notified Secretary O'Brien to ask President Lynch to press the investigation of the Fogel charges to the limit and without delay. It is too bad that John T. Brush isn't a well man. He's a fighter, and under favorable physical conditions would make somebody either take water or climb a tree. Although it looks as if this matter must be confined to the National League and be investigated by the board of directors of that body, there is a chance that the National Commission—Messrs. Herrmann, Lynch and Johnson—may yet take some action. This trio should be great enough to do something that would meet with the approval of the great body of fans."

"August Herrmann's kick is made as president of the Cincinnati club, and it is the first protest against an umpire since he has been in organized baseball, a period of more than ten years. He objects to the action of Umpire Finneran in ordering Player Egan off the field in Chicago in a recent game. In a letter to President Lynch he declared that Finneran is not a competent official. He made known the fact that he had written the letter only after being told that Chicago players had stated to members of the Cincinnati club that they were willing to testify that it was not Egan, but Finneran who had used improper language when the former protested a decision. Herrmann said he had received private reports not only of that particular play, but of others, and also of Finneran's misconduct in other games. Yes, old man, things have been very quiet—I don't think! But, just the same, I'm expecting that the old white-wash brush will be dragged forth for liberal use once again, and that next season, as in the past, some of Lynch's umpires will be just as incompetent as in the past."

"But in spite of the present foolish rows, George,

(Continued on page 424.)



DRAW YOUR OWN CONCLUSIONS.

national sport's honesty and integrity. As a large percentage of them probably know nothing of Horace except to semi-occasionally see his name in print, they may give some heed to his remarks, as he is at the head of one of the major-league clubs. You and I don't believe one word of this fellow's roar, and thousands of others are with us; but for the sake of those who might think there is 'a nigger' in the National League woodpile, Fogel should be compelled to appear before the highest baseball authorities and either make good his charges against President Lynch and his umpires or be kicked out of the game. It would be a terrible loss to the sport, perhaps, were he to take up some other line of endeavor; but the odds are that the sport would survive the shock. Baseball is honest. So is President Lynch, and so are his umpires. The trouble is that the head of the National League does not rule with an iron hand, as does Ban Johnson, president of the American. Then some of the Lynch umpires appear at times to be either incompetent, careless or lose their heads on close plays. This is tough on the fans, but shows no crookedness. When anything has gone wrong in the big leagues in the past, the custom has been to hold an investigation and then apply several coats of whitewash or distribute some soothing talk and but little information as to what really was discovered."

This is probably what will happen in this case. The baseball leaders in the National League are of the shrinking variety, and sometimes some of them impress the fans as being weak-kneed when it comes to dealing with difficulties in a straightforward, businesslike way and telling the patrons of the game just what has been done. You don't hear of any managers or presidents in the American League wailing aloud their grievances or fancied wrongs, a la Murphy and Fogel. Certainly not! They work together, and President Johnson is a real leader and commands both discipline and respect. This attack on the umpires and President Lynch is distinctly up to the latter for a thorough thrashing out. If he crawfishes or fails to make Fogel either apologize or prove his charges, many fans will lose all faith in him. He



IT'S THE HIGHLANDERS IN THE HOLE THIS YEAR.

People Talked About

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.



CHARLES H. HUTTING,
Of St. Louis, Mo., President of
the Third National Bank and
President of the Association.



COL. F. E. FARNSWORTH,
Of New York City, who has
been re-elected General Secre-
tary of the Association.



THOMAS B. PATTON,
Of New York City, a noted
corporation lawyer, who is
their General Counsel.



E. G. McWILLIAMS,
Of New York, Secretary Sav-
ings Bank Section of the As-
sociation.



P. B. BABCOCK,
Of New York, Secretary of
the Trust Company Section of
the Association.



O. HOWARD WOLFE,
Secretary Clearing House Sec-
tion of the American Bankers'
Association.



MISS ETHEL ROOSEVELT.
Who recently with other prom-
inent society girls attended the
very successful Bull Moose
ball given in New York
City.



MRS. PAUL CLAGSTONE.
Of Clagstone, Idaho, with her children.
She has done much to better rural home
life. She is an ardent suffragist.



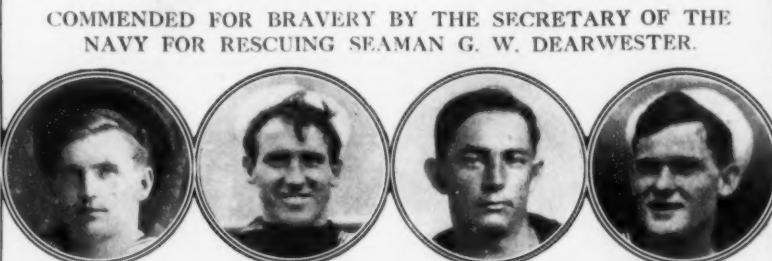
MRS. SHERMAN MILES.
Of Washington. Mr. Miles has just been
appointed Military Attache to the Ameri-
can Embassy at Bucharest.



MISS MAY REDMOND.
A prominent street campaign
speaker who gave much publi-
city to the recent Bull Moose
ball by posting its bills about
New York City.



M. GEORGE LEGAGNEUX.
The noted French aviator, who has just established a
new world's record for altitude, at Villacoublay,
France, attaining a height of 18,766 feet.



**COMMENDED FOR BRAVERY BY THE SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY FOR RESCUING SEAMAN G. W. DEARWESTER.**

SOMMER
Master-at-arms F. Fencel and Seamen T. Swords, E. P. M. David and E. W. Eiches, of
the U. S. S. "Florida."



MOHAN SINGH.
The first Hindoo aviator in the world, a graduate
from the Curtiss Aviation School, and a holder of a
pilot's license.



**CHARLES ELLIOT
PERKINS.**
Formerly owner of the
Garden of the Gods,
who on his death be-
queathed it to the city
of Colorado Springs as
a public park. It was
officially dedicated to
the city on Oct. 3, 1912.



**JOHN E.
SWEARINGEN.**
The blind educator of
South Carolina, who
has been recently nomi-
nated at the Demo-
cratic primary election
for a third term as
State Superintendent
of Education.



**DAVID STARR
JORDAN.**
President of Leland
Stanford University,
who will resign his
position in 1915 to be-
come actively engaged
in peace promulgation.
He has just written a
book on peace.



MISS BESSIE SAYMEN.
A noted society girl of St. Louis, as she appeared
with her favorite horse watching the races recently
opened in that city after five years' discontinuance.



**GEORGE G.
THOMSON.**
Newly appointed Chief
Clerk of the Post-office
Department and per-
sonal representative of
the Postmaster-Gen-
eral on the committee
to work out the new
parcels post system.



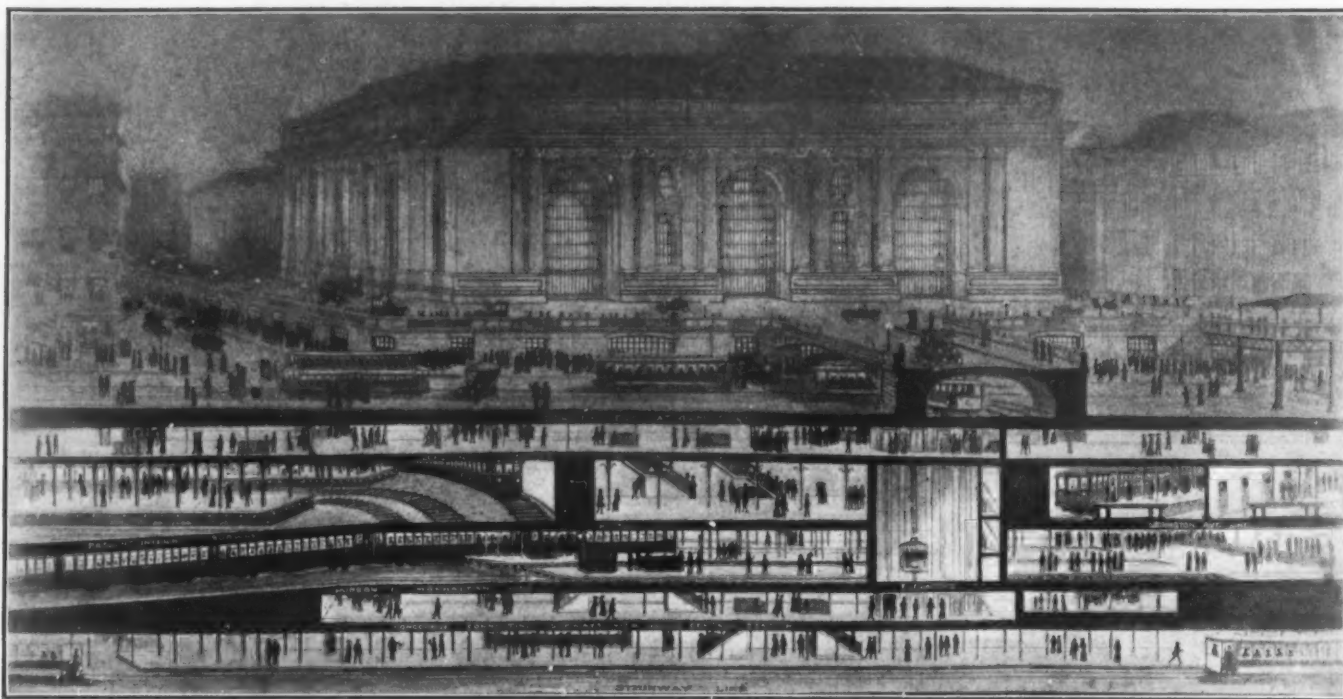
**MRS. TIMOTHY
ANSBERRY.**
Wife of Congressman
Ansberry, of Ohio, who
is a prominent mem-
ber of the Congres-
sional Club in Wash-
ington and a popular
social figure of the
capital city.



**PIERRE
LOTI.**
The noted French
author and playwright,
here to superintend re-
hearsals of his play,
"The Daughter of
Heaven," to be pro-
duced shortly in New
York City.

New York's \$200,000,000 Gateway

By HOMER CROY



HOW THE GREATEST RAILROAD STATION IN THE WORLD WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED.

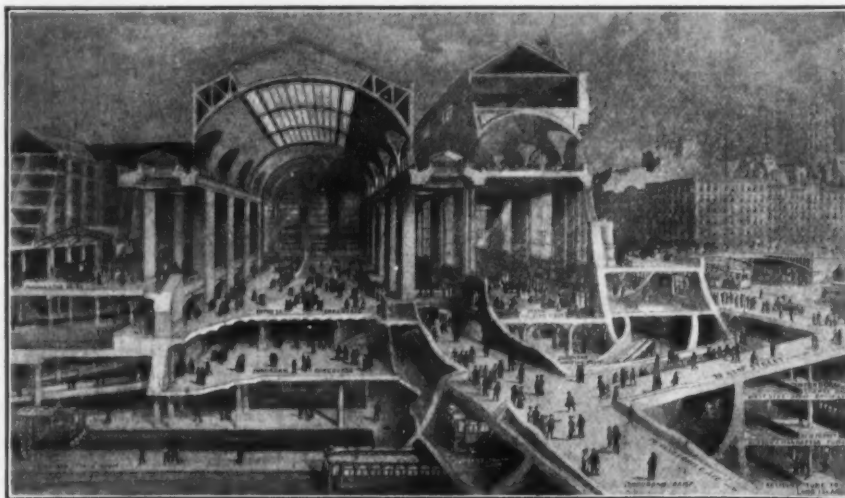
There will be four streams of traffic one over the other. All the people in the United States could pass through here in a year without crowding the station.

FORTY years ago Commodore Vanderbilt selected a station for his railroad about the middle of the island on which New York City is built. He called it "The Grand Central," because passengers could get to it without using a ferry. His locomotives burned wood, and with their wide smokestacks it took an enormous amount of fuel to supply them. All of this wood had to be cut by horse-power, and almost on the very site where now is going up the greatest railroad terminal in the world the horses worked on the treadmill all day, running the buzz-saw that kept the passengers spinning across New York State. But it was hard work for the horses, and to keep them at their drudgery a wisp of hay was hung in front of each one. Now and then the driver would let a horse get a nip to keep his spirits up. One day the commodore dropped in and stood in the door of his fuel mill, watching the work of sawing logs into suitable lengths for the engines. The hay tempter interested him immensely.

"You'll have to see that you don't run out of hay," he said to one of the men. "If you should, our railroad will have to suspend business!"

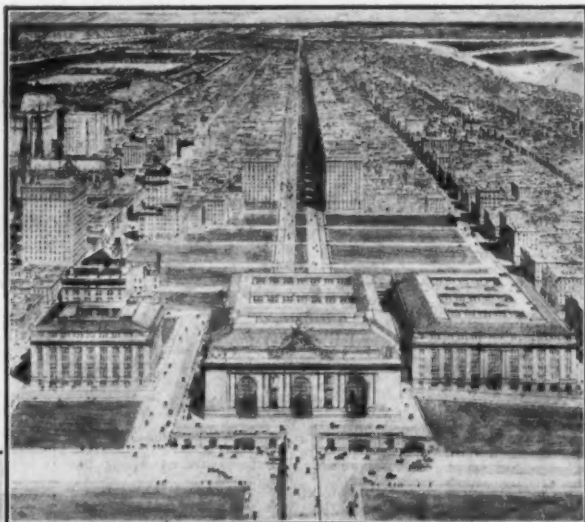
And this only forty years ago! Almost on the very spot is now going up a railway station that would be an eighth wonder even to such a railroad genius as the commodore. It is in the heart of New York, and, when completed, will be a gigantic machine that can deposit seventy thousand people an hour in the very thick of things on Manhattan Island.

The old railroad station was thought a wonder—the old Grand Central—for it could handle sixty thousand people a day; but that was far too slow to take care of the hordes that daily swarm into New York City. While the new station was being built, this great crowd had to be taken care of



CROSS-SECTION VIEW OF THE GRAND CENTRAL.

Notice the ramps to the right and left. These are inclined passages which will be used instead of stairways.



every twenty-four hours, just the same as ever. There was no way to get out of that. The ground around the station is solid rock, and every inch of the way had to be blasted. In some places the excavation had to go down seventy feet, and, as a result, water came in. Just to get rid of this water, a sewer had to be built through solid rock to the East River, a mile away—and this sewer was six feet across.

The terminal ground covers forty-seven acres, and it is such a maze of tracks and cross tracks that it makes your head swim to look at it. At the same time that the new station was being built, the old one was being torn down. And this in itself was a big task. Forty years ago it was considered one of the marvels of the world, and the engineers who drew the plans thought that the old station would last for a hundred years. In forty it was worthless. All the time they were taking down the old building, thousands of passengers were seething below, yet this mountain of mass and mortar was removed without accident.

The new Grand Central Station in New York will have the very latest ideas of terminal building and will be a galaxy of wonders. It will be an electric ant hill. It will be three stories below the ground, one car track above the other, interlocking and crisscrossing like a great spiderweb. When a train gets in, it will take only a few moments to empty it. The passengers will walk out without seeing any baggage smashing, and, better yet, they will not have to dodge baggage trucks. All the baggage cars will be cut off the train and switched over to the store yards, without the passengers knowing it, where they will be cleaned, the electric batteries recharged and the dining cars restocked. A unique arrangement has been provided in the "kissing gallery." This

(Continued on page 426.)



JUST A BIG IRON HIVE.

The tracks are being kept open in this turmoil, for traffic had to go just the same as ever.

When completed not a train will be in sight. Every track and car will be underground.



WHERE ONCE THE MIGHTY GRAND CENTRAL STOOD.

The work trains had to run on schedule just the same as the passenger trains to keep the tracks clear.

A Quick Glance at the News of the Day



WHEN GOVERNOR WILSON COMES TO INDIANA.
The greatest crowd ever seen at Peru, Indiana, turned out to see and hear the Governor of New Jersey. Notice how many farmers have come to the speaking in their autos.



LARGEST AVIATION REVIEW EVER HELD.
At Paris an army review brought out seventy aeroplanes. This shows the monoplanes; another row was devoted to biplanes.



\$100,000 SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT UNVEILED.
This splendid monument was recently unveiled at Albany, New York, to the memory of our sailors and soldiers.

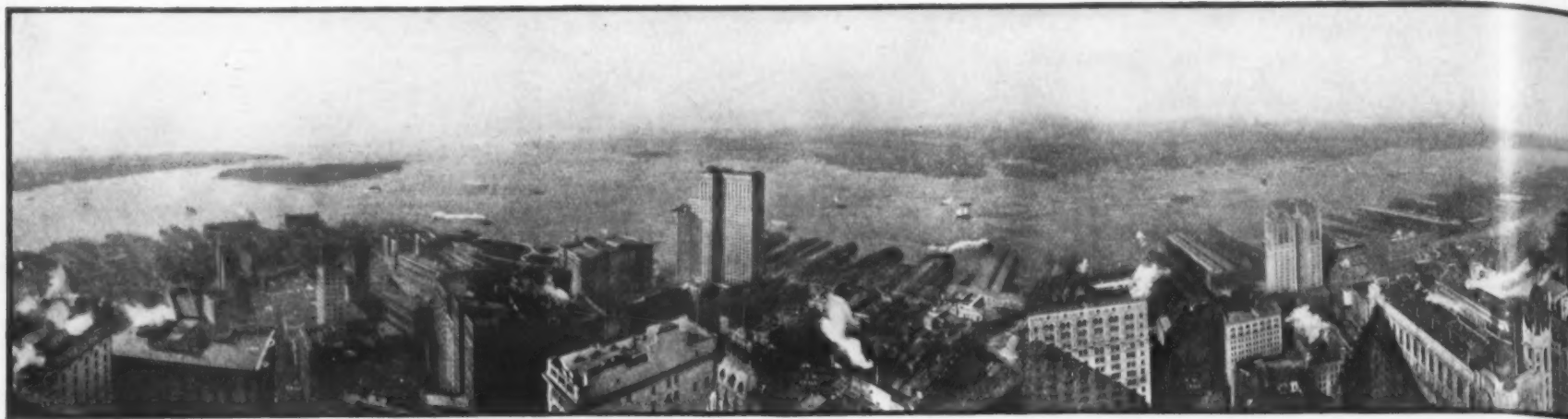


DECLARING FOR WAR IN SOFIA.
The declaration of the Balkan Confederation, involving Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro in war against Turkey, may change the map of Europe. Montenegro has had a long standing quarrel with Turkey over the boundary question, and all the Balkan States have become restless under unfulfilled promises of reform made by Turkey. All the great powers of Europe are intensely interested in the outcome of this general uprising against Turkey, because it may lead to the long expected dismemberment of the last named country, and all, with jealous interest, are watching each other.



ENLISTING GREEK SOLDIERS AT HULL HOUSE.
The Greek Consul at Chicago is fast gathering together the Greeks of that city to send to the Balkans. The Greeks of this country are most willing to take a hand in the European disturbances. There are more applicants than openings. The Greeks make good soldiers, fear being almost an unknown word to them. The great powers have not had much influence in restraining Greece in its attitude against Turkey. Public opinion in Greece is to take a decided stand against Turkey. At Meteora, on the boundary between Greece and Turkey, is a high mountain with twenty-three monasteries on top of it. The only way to reach the summit is to be pulled up by rope.

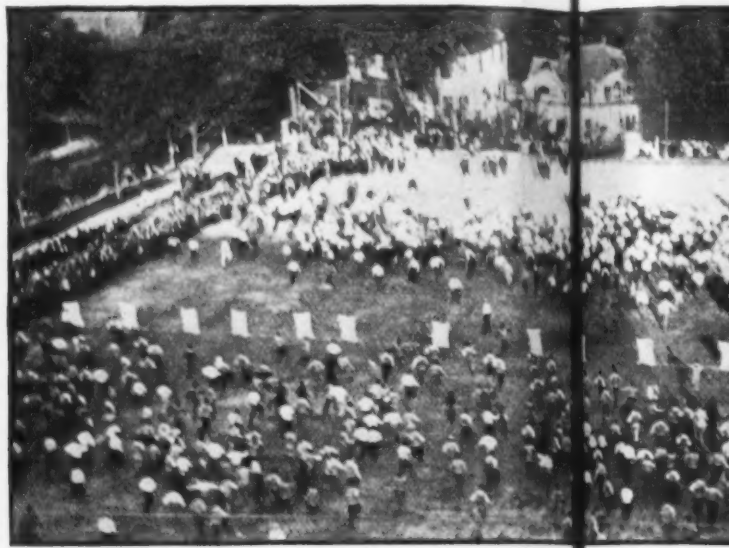
The Work of the World



SWEEPING FINANCIAL NEW YORK FROM THE TOP OF THE
This splendid panoramic view was taken from the roof of the Bankers' Trust Building, Wall and Nassau Str.



HOW FRESHMEN AND SOPHOMORES BATTLE FOR VICTORY IN DIFFERENT COLLEGES.
At the University of Iowa the first year students try to win out by putting a pushball over the battle-line.
It's hard on clothes but it's lots of fun.



COMING DOWN ON THE FIRST RUN
At the University of Wisconsin the two junior classes run each other in a contest.
Thirteen are standing in line—the objects between

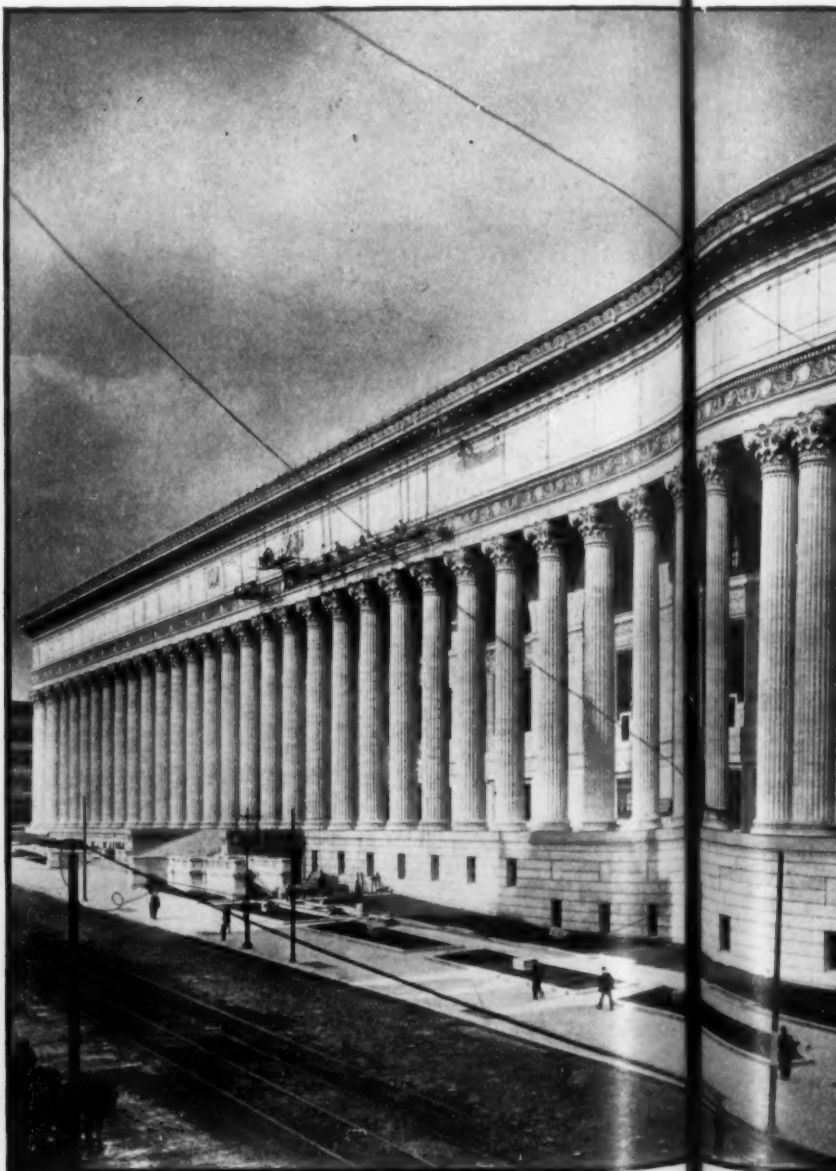


ARMS TAKEN FROM MINE RIOTERS.
Thousands of rifles and shotguns were taken by the State soldiers in West Virginia from the law disobeyers. Four Colt rapid fire guns may be counted. Photo was taken at the State capital.



THE FIRST RACE IN ST. LOUIS SINCE 1905.
Through the work of former Governor Joseph W. Folk horse racing was done away with in St. Louis. This is the first event of its kind since in that city.

LA MERTHA

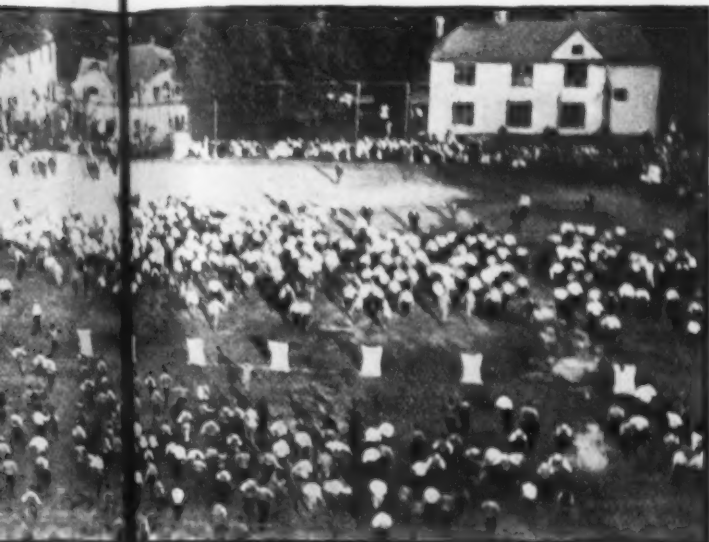


A \$4,000,000 BUILDING LOCATED AT A
This is one of the finest State educational buildings in the world. It was dedicated on October 15, with appropriate ceremonies.

World Told at a Glance



VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE BANKERS' TRUST BUILDING. Trust Building, Wall and Nassau Streets, and shows the greatest collection of bank buildings in the world.



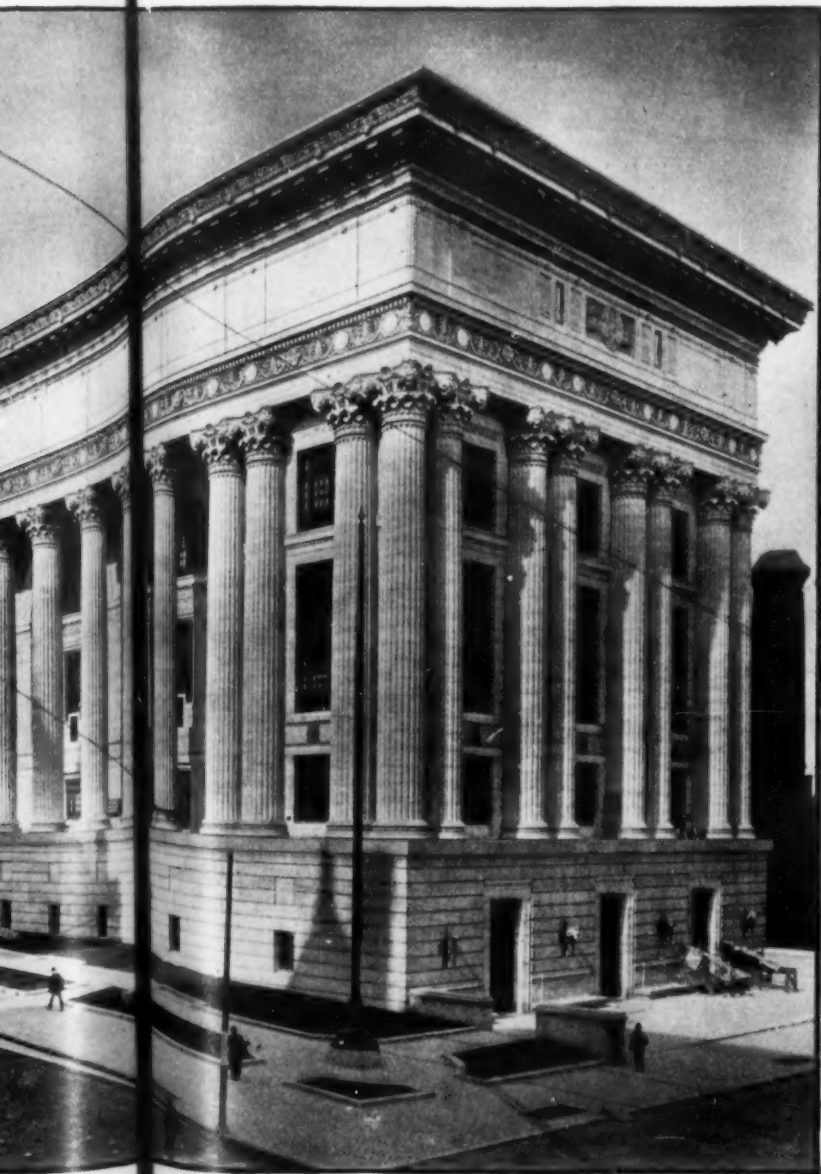
THE FIRST RUSH. Junior classes running in line—the objects between the two classes.

MC KILLOP

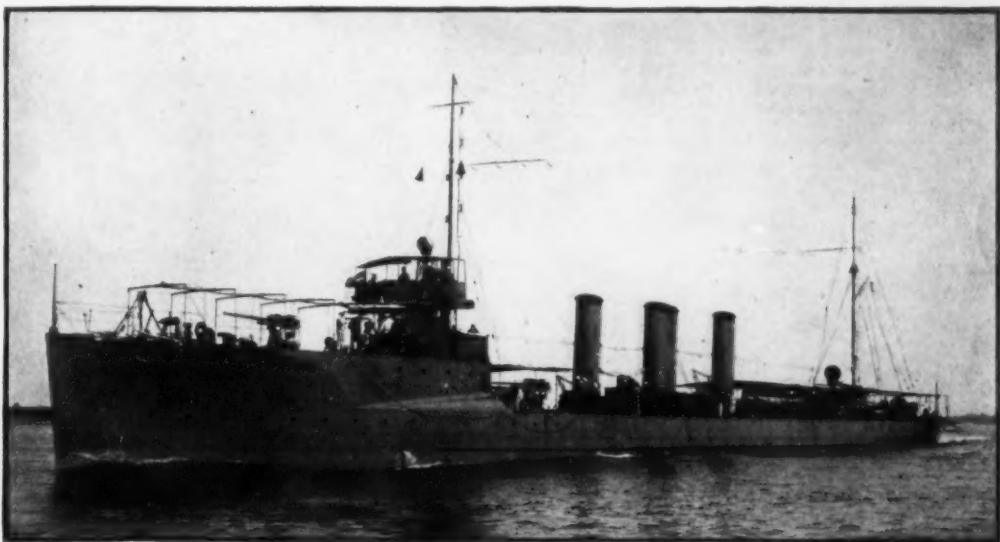


AFTER THE RUSH IS OVER.

This shows the same students down town celebrating. The Freshmen won this year. They may be distinguished from the second year classmen by the dark streaks on their faces. 1,000 Freshmen lined up.

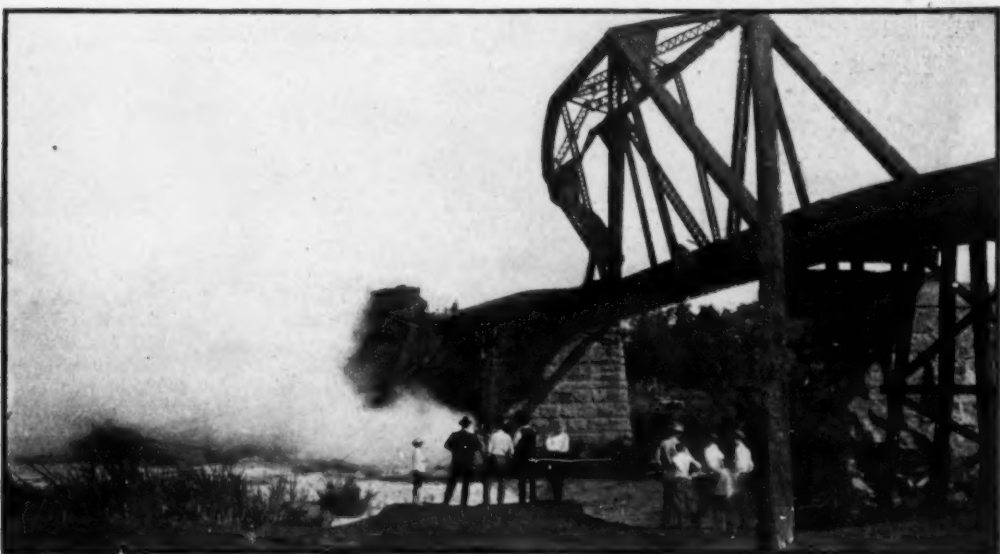


1000 BUILDING DEDICATED AT ALBANY. It was dedicated at Albany, New York, October 15, with appropriate ceremonies.



DESTROYER THAT BLEW UP ON SPEED TEST.

A turbine on "The Walke" blowing up off the coast of Rhode Island killed three men. The heroism of the crew in saving the eight injured members has brought forth great praise.



BRIDGE BUCKLED IN CRASH IN TEXAS.

Eighteen cars were demolished, September 28, near Calvert, Texas. The express was running at a high rate of speed but no lives were lost.

A Day with the Duck Shooters

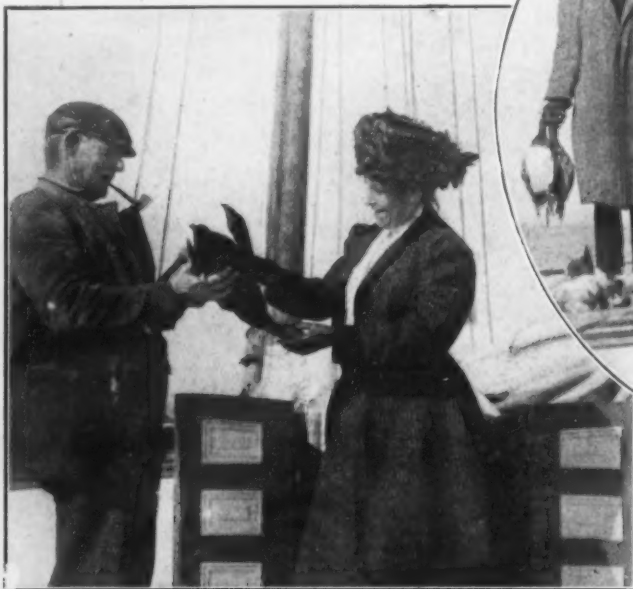
By MRS. C. R. MILLER



EVERY SINGLE ONE IS A DECOY.
The hunter can lie down in this "sink box" so that the ducks cannot see him.



SHOOTING FROM THE "SINK BOX."
The "sink box" is anchored in the water with a depression in it deep enough to hide the hunter and keeps his guns dry.



THE BREAST MUST NEVER BE MANGLED.
Sportsmen pride themselves on being able to bring down a fowl without tearing its breast.



TWO HOURS' WORK.
All these were shot in a couple of hours from a "sink box" on the Susquehanna flats.



THROWING OUT A DECOY.
It takes great skill to make a decoy light just right. Decoys cost fifty cents each.



PUTTING A CRIPPLE OUT OF ITS MISERY.
It is an unwritten law among hunters that a crippled fowl or animal must not be allowed to suffer.



A SUPPLY BOAT COSTS \$3,000.
This is the "Jennie Moore" that took the party on the hunt.



DUCKS ARE NOT AFRAID OF WHITE BOATS.
The "sneak boat" is used to get up close to the birds. The hunters keep watch from behind the canvas.



BRINGING IN THE SHEAVES.
The dead ducks are picked up by men who go out in row boats.

FOR A GREAT many years the Susquehanna flats, near Havre de Grace, Md., have been the sportsman's Mecca, for there the famous canvasback ducks are to be found in great numbers. The flats are a marsh of wild celery grass, and as this is the favorite food of the wild ducks they congregate in large numbers about the shallow, marshy waters. The gunning season there opens on November 1st, and gunners are allowed to shoot three days—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—of each week during November and December, and four days a week from January 1st until April 1st, when the gunning season closes. The greatest shooting is done before Christmas, while the weather is mild, and during the two months sportsmen from all parts of the country gather on the flats, and there is the continual

sound of a rifle from daylight until sunset. The flats were the favorite shooting ground of the late ex-President Cleveland, who was a regular visitor for many years. He was an excellent shot and thoroughly enjoyed the sport. This year many well-known men from Boston, New York and Philadelphia are on the flats, and, although the ducks are fewer each year, there have been some big bags.

The new law recently passed, which prohibits the shipping of wild ducks into New York City, has to a certain extent discouraged the professional gunner, for it has taken away his best market for the toothsome canvasback. There is no law, however, which prevents a man from carrying his own game to the city; consequently this year the majority of the men who are on the flats are sportsmen who are shooting

for pleasure and are giving their friends a treat in presenting them with pairs of the famous birds for which Maryland is noted.

For a great many years I had heard of "sink boxes" and "sneak boats," without knowing just what was meant by the terms, and when the opportunity presented itself for me to spend a day on the flats with the duck shooters, I welcomed it with delight; and when I stepped into William King's motor boat at Havre de Grace one bright morning not very long ago, I was as full of excitement as the most ardent sportsman, for I, too, was going shooting—with a camera.

After a while we sighted the Jennie S. Moore, Captain Harry Moore's boat, and, running alongside,

(Continued on page 421.)

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The sar
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Woodrow Wilson's Message to the American People

Sea Girt, N. J., Oct. 19, 1912.

To the Voters of America:

I am glad to have an opportunity to state very simply and directly why I am seeking to be elected President of the United States. I feel very deeply that this is not an ambition a man should entertain for his own sake. He must seek to serve a cause, and must know very clearly what cause it is he is seeking to serve.

The cause I am enlisted in lies very plain to my own view: The Government of the United States, as now bound by the policies which have become characteristic of Republican administration in recent years, is not free to serve the whole people impartially, and it ought to be set free. It has been tied up, whether deliberately or merely by unintentional development, with particular interests, which have used their power, both to control the government and to control the industrial development of the country. It must be freed from such entanglements and alliances. Until it is freed, it cannot serve the people as a whole. Until it is freed, it cannot undertake any programme of social and economic betterment, but must be checked and thwarted at every turn by its patrons and masters.

In practically every speech that I make, I stand at the front of what I have to say the question of the tariff and the question of the trusts, but not because of any thought of party strategy, because I believe the solution of these questions to lie at the very heart of the bigger question, whether the government shall be free or not. The government is not free because it has granted special favors to particular classes by means of the tariff. The men to whom these special favors have been granted have formed great combinations by which to control enterprise and determine the prices of commodities. They could not have done this had it not been for the tariff. No party, therefore, which does not propose to take away these special favors and prevent monopoly absolutely in the markets of the country sees even so much as the most elementary part of the method by which the government is to be set free.

The control to which tariff legislation has led, both in the field of politics and in the field of business, is what has produced the most odious feature of our present political situation, namely, the absolute domination of powerful bosses. Bosses cannot exist without business alliances. With them politics is hardly distinguishable from business. Bosses maintain their control because they are allied with men who wish their assistance in order to get contracts, in order to obtain special legislative advantages, in order to prevent reforms which will interfere with monopoly or with their enjoyment of special exemptions. Merely as political leaders, not backed by money, not supported by securely entrenched special interests, bosses would be entirely manageable and comparatively powerless. By freeing the government, therefore, we at the same time break the power of the boss. He trades, he does not govern. He arranges, he does not lead. He sets the stage for what the people are to do; he does not act as their agent or servant, but as their director. For him the real business of politics is done under cover.

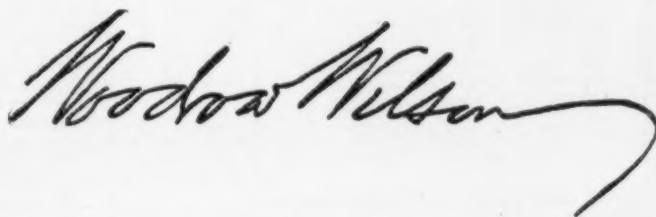
The same means that will set the government free from the influences which now constantly

control it would set industry free. The enterprise and initiative of all Americans would be substituted for the enterprise and initiative of a small group of them. Economic democracy would take the place of monopoly and selfish management. American industry would have a new buoyancy of hope, a new energy, a new variety. With the restoration of freedom would come the restoration of opportunity.

Moreover, an administration would at last be set up in Washington, and a legislative regime, under which real programmes of social betterment could be undertaken as they cannot now. The government might be serviceable for many things. It might assist in a hundred ways to safeguard the lives and the health and promote the comfort and the happiness of the people; but it can do these things only if its actions be distinterested, only if they respond to public opinion, only if those who lead government see the country as a whole, feel a deep thrill of intimate sympathy with every class and every interest in it, know how to hold an even hand and listen to men of every sort and quality and origin, in taking counsel what is to be done. Interest must not fight against interest. There must be a common understanding and a free action all together.

The reason that I feel justified in appealing to the voters of this country to support the Democratic party at this critical juncture in its affairs is that the leaders of neither of the other parties propose to attack the problem of a free government at its heart. Neither proposes to make a fundamental change in the policy of the government with regard to tariff duties. It is with both of them in respect of the tariff merely a question of more or less, merely a question of lopping off a little here and amending a little there; while with the Democrats it is a question of principle. Their object is to cut every special favor out, and cut it out just as fast as it can be cut out without upsetting the business processes of the country. Neither does either of the other parties propose seriously to disturb the supremacy of the trusts. Their only remedy is to accept the trusts and regulate them, notwithstanding the fact that most of the trusts are so constructed as to insure high prices, because they are not based upon efficiency but upon monopoly. Their success lies in control. The competition of more efficient competitors, not loaded down by the debts created when the combinations were made, would embarrass and conquer them. The Trusts want the protection of the government, and are likely to get it if either the Republican or the so-called "Progressive" party prevails.

Surely this is a cause. Surely the questions of the pending election, looked at from this point of view, rise into a cause. They are not merely the debates of a casual party contest. They are the issues of life and death to a nation which must be free in order to be strong. What will patriotic men do?





Near Sub ways

New York City Lots—\$890 \$10 First Payment \$7 Monthly

ABOUT ten years ago, we began advertising our New York City lots to investors the country over. Below we give you the record of the first 100 buyers on our first three Brooklyn properties—absolutely convincing testimony of the great advances made in our Brooklyn lots since they were sold to the public all over the United States, in fact, all over the world. These one hundred examples are only the smallest fraction of the number we could give you, and these are only as a drop in the bucket to the number that will be shown five years hence when the enormous subway system of the City of New York is completed. Remember, please, that the City of New York is building a system of transportation at a cost equal to that of the Panama Canal, and which, when built in accordance with full plans

approved by Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Public Service Commission and validated by the Mayor, will be in easy access of every lot in the Greater City of New York owned and controlled by Wood, Harmon & Company. The City expects to make all its vacant land worth millions more than it is to-day, in order to furnish money to build more subways.

We guarantee to give you a lot for \$890 within five minutes' walk of one of the subway lines laid out by the City, and approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and validated by the Mayor. Furthermore, this lot will be within twenty minutes' ride of the heart of Manhattan by subway for a five cent fare when the Utica Ave. line is completed. No such proposition will ever again be offered to the public, and the supply of \$890 lots is strictly limited.

Will you not write for particulars? To-day.

Wood, Harmon & Co., Dept. AJ-2, 261 Broadway New York

MAKING GOOD

You do not want to know what one person out of a hundred has done.
You do want to know what one hundred people out of a hundred can do.

THE following one hundred illustrations of the prices at which we sold lots and the values at which they are now assessed for tax purposes are not selected cases, but are the first one hundred accounts taken from the first three properties we opened in Brooklyn.

We give you the price at which we sold the land, the initials of the customer, and the ledger page in which each account appears on our books—so that anyone who wishes can verify this statement either now or five years hence. We cannot print the names in full in a Magazine Advertisement without written consents, and we have not taken the trouble to get these consents as the facts are absolute and cannot be denied. The valuations of a city Tax Department are generally accepted as conservative.

We consider this evidence the best we can give. If there is any better, we do not know what it is.

Ledger Page	Customer	Purchase Price	City's present appraised value	Per cent. Increase	Ledger Page	Customer	Purchase Price	City's present appraised value	Per cent. Increase	Ledger Page	Customer	Purchase Price	City's present appraised value	Per cent. Increase
Oak Crest					King's Oaks					The Lindens				
*100	Mrs. Margaret A.	\$540	\$2,000	270	*100	Mr. Frank E. J.	\$380	\$2,200	150	*102	Mr. Clarence L.	\$290	\$800	175
101	Mrs. Kate C.	980	5,700	481	101	Miss C. Florence T.	1,008	2,200	118	103	Mrs. Elsie M. L.	580	1,600	175
102	Mr. Frederick Wm. S.	520	2,400	361	102	Mr. A. W. F.	1,780	2,800	57	104	Mr. Edward C.	310	800	158
103	Mrs. Sarah J. R.	880	2,000	468	103	Mr. George H.	1,320	2,800	66	105	Mr. Eugene W. S.	680	3,500	430
104	Mrs. Dehila D.	340	1,500	341	104	Patrick L. S. & Thomas M.	1,580	2,600	64	106	Mr. P. J. K.	660	1,600	142
105	Mr. Thomas F. C.	440	2,500	468	105	Mr. Edward D.	840	2,400	185	107	Mr. James R.	580	1,600	175
106	Mr. Ira F. B.	340	1,500	341	106	Mr. Henry K.	880	2,200	150	108	Mr. Alvis O.	380	1,200	215
107	Mr. William I.	880	3,000	240	107	Mr. Frank E. J.	880	2,200	150	109	Mr. Julius R.	290	800	175
108	Mr. A. H. & R. J. P.	90	6,500	563	108	Mr. Joseph D.	1,240	2,600	109	110	Mrs. Mary C. K.	310	800	158
109	Mr. Samuel A.	440	1,500	240	109	Mr. Anthony E. S.	1,170	1,400	119	111	Mrs. Carrie L. E.	290	800	175
110	Mr. Edward J. B.	450	1,750	288	110	Mr. Peter F. P.	1,340	2,950	120	112	Mr. John T.	190	550	189
111	Mr. Warren A. L.	880	2,800	218	111	Mr. Horace G. K.	840	2,400	185	113	Mr. David B.	720	2,000	177
112	Mr. James H. B.	680	3,000	341	112	Mr. George R. Jr.	968	2,200	127	114	Mr. James B. G.	580	1,600	175
113	Mr. John H. K.	680	2,800	311	113	Miss Eva C.	1,340	2,900	116	115	Mr. Gustave A.	760	1,200	57
114	Mr. Gaspare P.	330	900	172	114	Mr. Peter McK.	1,340	2,950	122	116	Mr. Melvin A. C.	465	1,200	158
115	Mr. M. P. D.	193	600	215	115	Miss Mabel P.	1,330	2,300	70	117	Mrs. Ida Emily C.	465	1,200	158
116	Mr. Gaspare P.	330	900	172	116	Mr. Alexander C.	880	2,200	150	118	Mr. Edmund J. L.	310	800	158
117	Mr. John G. Y.	270	1,000	172	117	Mr. Charles G.	1,540	2,950	120	119	Mr. Charles Taylor M.	620	1,600	158
118	Mrs. Kate G.	330	900	172	118	Mr. Charles M.	780	2,200	182	120	Mr. Charles M.	780	2,000	156
119	Mr. Nathaniel R. W.	880	3,000	240	119	Mr. James M. C.	780	2,200	182	121	Mrs. Alfred B.	170	550	223
120	Mr. William G.	330	900	172	120	Mr. Louis E.	880	2,200	150	122	Mrs. Maggie D.	310	800	158
121	Mr. William G.	440	1,500	240	121	Mrs. Kate Lucy G.	640	6,400	900	123	Mr. Nathan H.	290	1,050	262
122	Mrs. Sarah S.	440	2,500	468	122	Mr. Maurice M. E.	880	2,200	150	124	Mrs. Susan H.	190	600	215
123	Mrs. Annie G.	290	1,000	244	123	Mr. Edward S. B.	1,240	2,600	109	125	Mr. Peter J. F.	880	2,800	218
124	Mr. Charles S. D.	330	1,000	203	124	Mrs. Janet M. Q.	840	1,800	114	126	Mr. Oasian H.	310	800	158
125	Mr. John S.	540	2,000	270	125	Mr. Francis P. F.	1,910	5,050	164	127	Mr. Michael K.	880	2,250	155
126	Mrs. Margaret McC.	330	1,000	203	126	Mr. Frederick J. S.	840	2,200	161	128	Mr. John K.	1,540	2,250	46
127	Mr. Benjamin A.	440	1,500	240	127	Mr. Charles H. E.	1,050	2,700	157	129	Mr. Edward J. L.	580	1,600	175
128	Mrs. Katherine J.	660	2,000	203	128	Mr. Calfern B. M.	1,008	2,200	118	130	Mr. George B. L.	440	1,400	218
129	Mr. W. E. T.	330	1,000	203	129	Mrs. Isabella G.	2,100	4,500	114	131	Mr. Henry M.	820	2,250	174
130	Mr. John R.	380	1,200	215	130	Mrs. Mary McK.	840	1,800	114	132	Mr. Jeremiah N.	580	1,600	175
131	Mr. Sml. J. & John J. D.	2,280	4,800	110	131	The Lindens				133	Mr. Stephen J. N.	380	1,100	189
132	Mrs. Mary C.	880	2,750	212	132	Mr. Samuel T. S.	1,160	3,200	175	134	Mr. Gustave P. O.	440	1,400	218
133	Mr. Edmund W.	660	2,000	203	133	Mrs. Josephine M.	580	1,600	175					
134	Mrs. Mary E. M.	440	1,450	229	134									

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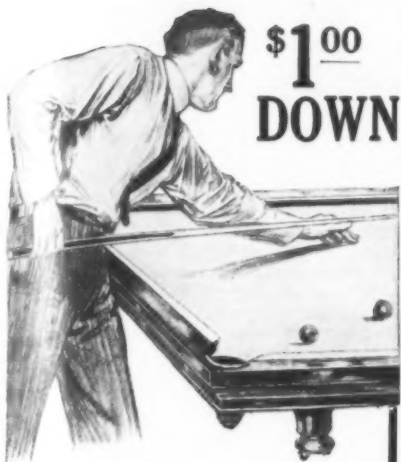
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A Day with the Duck Shooters

(Continued from page 418.)

we were soon on the deck of this trig little vessel, which has been fitted out for duck shooting. No gunning is allowed before five in the morning, but just as early after that hour as it is possible to see the ducks the hunters go after them. The men go out late in the evening of the preceding day and anchor, and at five o'clock the next morning they cross an imaginary line and begin to shoot.

I began to look about the boat. There were comfortable sleeping quarters for four men in the cabin. The floor was covered with Brussels carpet; folding chairs were all about, together with a table and a stove. The galley had a complete outfit for cooking, and from the looks of the larder one could readily see that the sportsman lives well during these expeditions. There were guns and plenty of ammunition and an extra supply of decoys—those wooden imitation ducks which are used to attract live birds. The decoys are made of wood, being the exact size of a live duck, each one being painted to represent a certain breed of ducks. A cord is attached to each, with a weight on the other end. The decoys are thrown into the water, the string unwinding as they fall. The weight at the end keeps them from drifting. They appear so lifelike as they bob up and down in the water that old gunners have actually shot at a decoy which had drifted away from the others, thinking it was a live duck, and the ducks themselves have been seen to light among the decoys and peck at the imitation bird when it failed to fly.

"Come," called out Mr. King. "I am going to take you out to the sink box." Then I climbed into a little, flat-bottomed rowboat, and with Mr. King and one of the crew rowing we started for the sink box, which was lying in shallow water a thousand yards away. The ducks seemed like tiny black specks as they flew silhouetted against the clear sky, and now and then we heard a rifle shot from one of the many sink boxes which dotted the flats. We soon came upon the decoys bobbing in the water, for there were three hundred and fifty around this particular box. Suddenly a man in a heavy corduroy suit rose up from a coffin-shaped opening in a box which was below the water. A big canvasback darted toward the decoys, there was the pop of a gun, and the duck flew skyward for an instant and then fell dead in the water a hundred yards away. It was impossible to get a satisfactory picture of both duck and gunner on the same plate, so we drew up to the sink box—that queer contrivance which is so successfully used in duck shooting. It consists of a frame, about six feet long and three feet wide. This is covered with heavy canvas and is sunk in the water. On all four sides are wings, about two feet wide, also canvas covered. The box is kept stationary by the use of a dozen iron decoys, each of which weighs about thirty pounds. There is plenty of room in the sunken part of the box for the gunner to lie down, also a place for his ammunition and for two guns. Here the gunner waits until the ducks are attracted by the decoys, and as they dart toward them he fires. No true sportsman allows a wounded duck to get away if he can possibly avoid it, for the unwritten law of the hunter is not to allow a wounded beast or bird to suffer. Of course it is sometimes impossible to get at the crippled bird, and if the wound is not serious Nature has endowed the bird with the instinct of preservation and these crippled ducks have been known to pull feathers from another part of their bodies and stick them in the wound, thus stopping the flow of blood and keeping out the dirt. Birds have been shot which have had wing feathers transplanted in their breasts and vice versa. When the birds go north in the spring, the cripples who are unable to stand the exertion are left behind and during the summer can be seen flying about the flats. There is a heavy fine for shooting a duck out of season, so they go about unmolested.

"I think there is a cripple out there," said Captain Moore, "and we must go after him first, and then we will collect my bag. Mr. King, you better try your hand until we return." He stepped into the boat and Mr. King was soon in the sink box, examining the guns. We

rowed away, and the cripples which were floundering about in the water were shot and picked, as well as a dozen dead which were floating about, and then we rowed back to the *Jennie S. Moore* with ten fine, plump ducks—the result of two hours' shooting by Captain Moore.

"The day is far too calm for good shooting," said the captain. "The ducks dart far better in windy weather, especially the canvasbacks." Once aboard the larger boat, the ducks were paired off and hung on a pole. There were several fine canvasbacks, and one pair weighed over six pounds. The breasts of the birds seemed to be uninjured, and when I spoke of this the gunners declared that a bird with a mangled breast was worthless, because that was really the best part of the bird; and taking up several ducks, Captain Moore explained in just what position they were when the fatal shot reached them. So I learned that in one way at least duck shooting and shooting with a camera were similar—the shooter must have his mind on his business and know the proper time to pull the trigger.

The sink box and the decoys must be taken in each evening, and it takes two men over an hour to wind up the decoys alone. The sink box, too, must be folded and loaded with the decoys into a rowboat and taken to the larger boat. Frequently a wind storm will sweep over the flats during the night, and the whole outfit might be wrecked and swept out into the bay. As it is, many decoys are lost.

Captain Moore continues his shooting all winter, and when the river is frozen it can hardly be called a pleasure, although he declares that he rarely contracts a cold. During the icy season sled runners are attached to the rowboat and the paraphernalia is loaded upon it and pushed to the desired spot. The ice is broken and the sink box set up with the decoys around it. Frequently it is bitter cold and the hair of the gunner is coated with ice as he waits for his quarry. Captain Moore declares that the fact that the gunner can get out of the reach of the wind by getting down in the box, together with the excitement which attends the sport, prevents him from suffering from the cold, and many ducks are often the result of a day's shooting on a cold, windy day.

In the afternoon we boarded the motor boat and went out to visit the "sneak boats," or bushwhackers' outfits. This is another method of bringing down the duck, and a curious one, from the fact that ducks do not fear a white object. The sneak boat is about the size of a good-sized rowboat and is painted white. There is a white canvas curtain about eighteen inches high around the bow, and the gunner wears white clothes. The decoys are set out in the water and the boats lay off about six hundred feet. The ducks light among the decoys and the man in the sneak boat silently sculls within shooting distance and fires at them. Frequently the sneak boat has been known to pass within a few feet of a duck without the bird making the least effort to get away, for the live ducks seem to wait for the decoys to fly. The theory of the duck's lack of fear of a white object is that they are accustomed to seeing snow and ice on the river and do not know the difference between that and the silent, white boat.

Duck shooting can hardly be classed among the poor man's pleasures, for it is an expensive sport. Of course duck life must be conserved to a certain extent, for if general shooting was allowed they would soon become extinct. Even with the rigid laws, the gunners complain that they are becoming fewer each year. The protection of these ducks comes under the State game warden, and there are several of these officers at Havre de Grace, to see that the law is carried out. When a man wishes to hunt ducks on the flats, he must obtain a license. If he wishes to shoot from a sink box, he must pay \$25.75 for the privilege, or if he has a bushwhacker's outfit, the cost of the permit is \$5.75. The difference arises from the fact that fewer ducks are slaughtered by the latter method. The gunner's outfit, too, is expensive, as a simple sink box costs about \$40 and a double one \$60. The decoys average fifty cents apiece, and

(Continued on page 424.)

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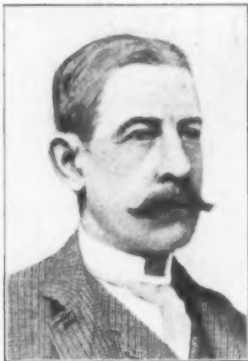
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Jasper's Hints to
Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

I AM INVITED to go West. An appreciative reader of LESLIE'S, in Winfield, Kan., writes me a two-page letter to tell how prosperous and happy everybody is in his State. He closes by saying, "Come out West and it will make you feel better. We are sorry if Wall Street securities are a little low, but the turnip market is quite satisfactory."

I am glad of this. I am glad that the turnip market is satisfactory. I am glad that wheat, corn, poultry, eggs, butter, cattle, hogs and horses in Kansas bring high prices, as my correspondent says they do. He gives me the quotations to prove it. He rejoices in this prosperity, and credits it, as he should, to Divine Providence. He asks why I should berate the politicians and demagogues and charge them with retarding the return of prosperity.

This is a fair question. I can best answer it by asking another, and that is, if the farmers of the West are so prosperous because of the high prices they receive for their products, why should they be listening to demagogues who are denouncing the railways and industries of the country on the ground that they increase the cost of living? It is a natural inference that if the cost of living were decreased, the farmers would get less for their commodities. Then how prosperous would Kansas be?

It is singular that people cannot be led to look at things from a right angle and to realize that the prosperity of one tends to the prosperity of all. They know these things better in the older countries, where they encourage great industrial combinations because in this way only can the markets of the world be captured. They encourage their railways and shipping interests, too. We have only to go across the border to realize how differently the Canadian railways are treated by the supervising government authorities than our railroads are being treated by our Interstate Commerce Commission.

This commission is supposed to be a sort of judicial body. Judges are presumed to be judicial-minded, exercising self-control and acting with impartiality and showing no bias. This is as it should be, but it is not so. At the recent investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the wreck on the New Haven Railroad, Commissioner McChord interrupted the testimony of Vice-President Horn by exclaiming, according to the newspaper reports, "When are you going to quit thinking and talking and do something?" The railroad official was explaining what his company was doing and trying to do to avoid accidents, but, whether it was doing much or little, there was no occasion for an interruption of the testimony

with an intimation from one of the judges that the defendant was guilty of shortcomings.

The whole trouble with the people of this country is that they are perfectly satisfied to be prosperous at the expense of some one else. The farmer is willing to get the highest prices for all he produces, but he wants to smash the business of the industrial corporation and of the railway in order to get lower prices for himself. This is human nature. It is what we have always had and always will have, but it is reprehensible, all the same.

I believe in the motto of "Live and let live." I have often said and I repeat that high prices are a concomitant of good times and that the lowest prices always come in periods of distress and panic. President Harrison summed up the whole situation when he said that the cheap coat marked the cheap man.

I do not believe in low wages or cheap men. When wages are high and when farm products command profitable figures, the merchant finds his business increasing, the factory finds its orders enlarged and everybody is happy. It is little less than a crime under such conditions for teachers of the gospel of unrest to go about the country telling the people why they should be unhappy, asking them to bust the trusts and smash the railroads, in order to reduce the cost of living, as if there was any other way to reduce the cost of living than by reducing wages and the prices of the necessities of life, which are mostly raised by the farmer. I am against this policy, and, therefore, I am against the demagogue.

So far as Wall Street is concerned, it is only an incident of the situation. When the country is prosperous, its industries and its railways are prosperous and the prices of their securities naturally advance. Wall Street is only a market-place for those who wish to make investments, just as we have market-places for the products of the farm. The impression that Wall Street dominates and controls everything has long passed away. It was a figment of the imagination.

Nevertheless, Wall Street is a fair barometer of trade. When it suffers from depression, it is pretty safe to forecast that the business of the country will suffer and that the workmen and farmers will have to undergo hardship. The halting tendency in the stock market indicates a fear that, in spite of the magnificent crops which are adding so much to our national wealth, there is danger that the revolutionary tendencies of some of our political leaders may endanger the foundations of our prosperity, as they have been endangered before. Under such conditions, investors are not inclined to extend their operations and speculators are moving with the greatest caution.

Everybody hopes that, after the presidential election, whoever may be chosen to administer the affairs of the government at Washington will give such assurances of a peaceful and conservative administration that doubts as to the future will be removed. With such an assurance, a rise in the stock market would be natural and almost inevitable.

(Continued on page 423.)

FINANCIAL

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DOWNTOWN CHICAGO 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS
TO NET 5 1/2 & 6%

We own and offer First Mortgage Bonds in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000, secured by improved, income-producing, centrally located property in the business heart of Chicago. We recommend these securities to conservative investors who seek the perfect unity of safety, stability, income and convertibility. Write for particulars and Circular 2407.

S.W. STRAUS & Co.
MORTGAGE & BOND BANKERS
STRAUS BUILDING, CHICAGO.

AS SPECIALISTS
in the Common and Preferred Stocks of the
UNITED CIGAR STORES CORPORATION

We execute all orders "at the market" and can give Investors and Speculators the available information regarding the latest developments in the Company's affairs. We also execute orders in all other Stocks and Bonds. Inquiries invited.

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Dealers in Stocks and Bonds
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We have for sale a limited amount of the Treasury Stock of a large Corporation which has paid 8% dividends for several years. The proceeds from the sale of stock will be added to the working capital of the Company. A choice bargain. Address

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When honestly appraised a mortgage on real estate is the safest investment known. In Georgia 8% is legal. We frequently place such loans on improved Atlanta property. A Georgia Loan Deal is the last word in legal security. Ask for booklet

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Capital, \$600,000 Surplus, \$100,000

A Bond Secured Certificate

is offered by us as an attractive investment for the small investor.

The certificates are secured by municipal bonds and cash deposited with a Trustee to secure the payment, and to provide a fund for their redemption. Issued in denominations of \$100.00 or multiples thereof.

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6% NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$500 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Booklet No. 16. 125 Certificates of Deposit also for making investments.

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Anyone Can Make Money

by purchasing strategically located New York Realty and holding it for the permanent income. No one can dispute this statement.

The problems are where, when and at what figure to purchase, the financing, and the management.

We have proven that these problems are best solved by the co-operation of many individuals through corporate ownership.

Through this Company, investments of \$100 upwards earn the same proportionate profits enjoyed by large aggregations of capital, and with equal safety. \$1,200,000 repaid investors to date.

Will you let us tell you about our methods? Circular 18 on request.

New York Realty Owners

—16TH YEAR—

489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 422.)

H. F. B., Charlestown, W. Va.: Goldfield Con. does not make such complete reports of its operation as to justify an opinion. It is the general belief that the mine is being rapidly depleted. If so, it is not a safe purchase.

B., Milford, Del.: I am told by an officer of U. S. L. & H. that the factory is crowded with orders on a profitable basis and that it is earning more than the dividends on the preferred stock. For the patient holder, therefore, the common ought to be attractive.

D., Tompkinsville, S. I.: The cement company has nothing to do with Wall Street and no satisfactory report of its business is available. It would be far better to put your money in some standard Wall Street security rather than in an experimental enterprise.

B., Chicago: Until the political situation clears, it would be well to keep out of speculation. On any sharp reaction, I advise you to cover your shorts in American Can and Erie Com. I think well of Missouri Pacific if bought on a reaction for a long pull.

H., Newark, N. J.: The 6 per cent bonds of the New York Realty Owners can be had in denominations of \$100 and upward. This company invests in New York real estate. Write to the New York Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Ave., New York, for their Circular 18.

Succannest: The prospects for Wheeling & Lake Erie, according to its reports, are good and a great many others are wondering why the receivership continues. Certain influences, it is said, are seeking control. I would not sell the stocks at a loss. They ought to be good for a long pull.

N., Dorchester, Mass.: North Butte has been largely a speculative proposition. It is overcapitalized, but has been a good producer. Some believe it has seen its best days. It would be safer to get your money back in any rise on the market and put the proceeds in something more substantial.

C., New York: In the present condition of things and with prospects of ample tonnage for the railways, I would not sacrifice D. S. S. & A. Com. If the Interstate Commerce Commission would treat the railways a little more fairly, all the low-priced railroad stocks would show increasing strength.

P. F. V., Oregon: Rock Island Com. is controlled by parties who can make it active and strong whenever conditions justify an upward movement. Int. Steam Pump Com. is probably worth as much intrinsically as Rock Island Com., but in the field of active speculation, the former is preferred.

B., Pittsburgh, Pa., and D., New York: The fact that Straus & Co., of Chicago, make it a custom to take back the mortgages from their customers, on a small commission, indicates their confidence in their mortgage bonds. I realize that 6 per cent. is somewhat higher than gilt edged investment securities are expected to pay.

Careful, Buffalo, N. Y.: The first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of a prominent public utility corporation are offered on a basis to yield between 5 and 6 per cent. These bonds are exempt from taxation in New York State and are highly recommended by Ashley & Co., 111 Broadway, New York. Write to them for their "Descriptive Circular C 4."

B., Ray Brook, N. Y.: As Malt Pfd. pays dividends and U. S. L. & H. Com. does not, the former might prove more satisfactory. From the speculative standpoint, to the patient holder, U. S. L. & H. might eventually give the best returns if current reports in regard to its increasing business are warranted. They are made by officers of the company.

Real Estate, Trenton, N. J.: Wood, Harmon & Co. have successfully dealt in lots in and about Greater New York for a number of years on the installment plan, with first payment of \$10 and subsequent monthly payments of \$7.00. Their offer of a free trip to New York to customers is genuine. You can get particulars by writing Wood, Harmon & Co., Dept. A J-2, 261 Broadway, New York.

High Living, Providence, R. I.: Rates of

interest in Southern and Western States are higher than in New England. In Georgia the rate is 8 per cent. This explains why 7 per cent. is paid on mortgages. The Realty Trust Company, Atlanta, Ga., have issued an interesting booklet for investors who seek a higher rate of income than is paid in the East. Write to them for it.

Y., Gloversville, N. Y.: The scheme of selling stock in new corporations and using the proceeds to see if a successful business can be created is very common. It is different from buying the securities of an established business with a satisfactory earning record. All these new schemes are very generous in their offers.

Small Saver, Brooklyn, N. Y.: The \$25 certificates of deposit for saving investors who desire to purchase first mortgage loans of \$200 and upward are issued by Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kansas, who have been dealing in first mortgage 6 per cent. loans for many years. Write to them for particulars, and for their loan list 716 which will describe the properties on which loans are issued.

Partial Payments, Jacksonville, Fla.: The partial payment plan is intended for those who desire to begin by investing a small amount. Some substantial houses do a large amount of business with small customers in this way. An account can be opened with as small a sum as \$20. Write to John Muir & Co., dealers in odd lots, 71 Broadway, New York, for their free circular No. 4, on the partial payment plan. This firm are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Margin, Denver, Colo.: You are safe in buying listed securities on a margin of 50 per cent. This is usually sufficient even in panic times. Most of the speculation is done by margin traders. Those who believe that the market will advance and who want to buy more than they can pay for accomplish their purpose by buying on a margin, the broker furnishing the necessary accommodations. Walston H. Brown & Bros., members New York Stock Exchange, 45 Wall St., New York, invite correspondence from any of my readers who would like to purchase for cash or on margin.

Honest, Nashville, Tenn.: Obviously you will be quite as safe if you will buy, with your savings bank deposit, the same kind of bonds which the savings bank buys with your money. It is the profit on these that enables the savings bank to do business. Some of these bonds are in denominations as small as \$100. An interesting free circular descriptive of bonds of this character can be had by any of my readers by writing to the New First National Bank, Department 8, Columbus, O.

Savings, Rochester, N. Y.: A public utility bond, yielding a little over 6 per cent. and representing a corporation in one of the most prosperous sections of California is highly recommended to their customers by the Smith-Tevis-Hanford Co., dealers in investment securities, 60 Broadway, New York. The demand for money in California justifies the higher interest rates it offers to investors large and small. Write to the above company for their "Circular L" giving full information.

Curb Stocks, Atlanta, Ga.: The Standard Oil stocks have recently been declining from the high prices realized on the boom. They are dealt in on the curb and have become favorites with speculators who realize the wonderful prosperity of all the Standard Oil companies. The prices of these subsidiaries range from \$20 to \$800 a share and can be bought in small or large lots. Information about these or any other stocks, listed or unlisted, can be obtained by writing to J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York. Write to them for their free booklet.

Low prices, San Francisco: 1. After the stock market has been quiet and inactive for a considerable length of time, it is apt to have a period of activity, though not always in an upward direction. Speculators are awaiting the outcome of the election in the general belief that whoever may be chosen for the Presidency will make some reassuring announcement that will add to the general feeling of hopefulness regarding the future. 2. It would be well to inform yourself regarding the standing of some of the most active speculative stocks. You can easily do so by reading the special weekly market letters, prepared by Alexander & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 47 Exchange Place, New York, for their customers. Each of these letters is a study of some particular stock, like Amalgamated, Beet Sugar, Reading, or B. & O. Any of my readers can have a copy of these special letters regularly, without charge, by writing to Alexander & Co., for it.

Speculation, Seattle: 1. Among the low-priced dividend paying stocks which you might buy on a reaction with hope of profit are Union Bag & Paper Pfd., around 60 and paying 4 per cent; American Beet Sugar Com., around 70 paying 5 per cent; American Malt Pfd., around 60 paying 4 per cent, and International Paper Pfd. around 55 paying 2 per cent. On a reaction, which would bring the prices down on these stocks, they might be bought. 2. Among the cheap non-dividend payers O. & W. around 35 is attractive, in view of the fact that the New Haven Railroad, which controls a majority of the stock is planning to take it all over on a satisfactory basis. 3. I think well of United Cigar Stores Corporation around par. You might buy a few shares of that as well as of the others. This would be preferable to putting all your money in one security. Slattery & Co., brokers, 40 Exchange Place, New York, will give you information regarding United Cigar Stores Corporation.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1912.

JASPER.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

A Silver Lining

NOT every cloud has a silver lining, but the threatening cloud that overshadows the family upon the accidental death or disability of the bread winner who has had the foresight to secure an accident policy in The TRAVELERS has a silver lining.

Among the 570,000 people who have received benefits under our accident policies, many have written us, "In the hour of our trouble what would we have done without the help of the insurance money from The Travelers." Their cloud had a silver lining.

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Do you carry accident insurance? Do you carry enough?

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Please send particulars regarding Accident Insurance. My name, address and date of birth are written below.



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ORIGINAL LONDON

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Made of the Purest Turkish Tobacco Only

THE "standby" of smokers in every land—PHILIP MORRIS Cigarettes never vary in the delightful aroma and taste inspired by the careful selection of each leaf from the choicest Turkish Tobacco.

Take no substitute for "The Little Brown Box"—send us your remittance for desired quantity when dealer can not supply.

Plain or Cork Tip Per box of 10
CAMBRIDGE 2 1/2 in. 25c
MORISSETTE (Gold Tip) 2 1/2 in. 25c
BLUES 2 1/2 in. 30c
AMBASSADOR 3 1/2 in. 35c
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WHAT would you think if a man handed you a piece of brown paper with his name written on it, as his business card? You'd be rather non-plussed wouldn't you? At least you would have a serious doubt as to his desirability as a business connection. In other words his equipment for business does have an effect on you. You do judge him by his equipment—and every man is judging you in the same way. Just remember that!

Just as a card is an advance over a piece of brown paper with written name, so the

Peerless Patent Book Form Card



is an advance over the printed, loose card. You need this peerless card in your business equipment—and you need it because it is the best and cheapest. Cheapest because every card can be used—none to throw away because they have become soiled in the pocket or case—none lost. Every card you pay for is available for the use for which it is intended.

Send today for a sample of tab and see what the card is, and how it is detached from the book form with a smooth edge. You will be surprised and pleased.

The JOHN B. WIGGINS COMPANY
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New York Office, 350 Broadway

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SCHULTZ GINGER ALE

Particularly Prepared for Particular People

From your dealer or sent direct

CARL H. SCHULTZ
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French Lick Springs

Daily service from Pennsylvania Station, New York, by

The Pennsylvania Limited

Lv. New York - - - 10.50 A.M.
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Ar. French Lick Springs (next day) 1.10 P.M.

Through sleeping cars to Indianapolis; parlor car Indianapolis to French Lick Springs.

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ADIRONDACK FOOT WARMERS

for Antelope, Driving and Sitting Outdoors

Insure coziness, warmth, comfort! Make living outdoors in winter a keen enjoyment. Warm by men and women. Sheepskin with heavy, warm wool inside; ten inches high. State shoe size and whether to be worn over shoes or hose. Money back if unsatisfactory.

\$1.50 PAIR, SENT PREPAID

Illustrated Catalog of Outdoor Outfittings Men and Women FREE

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Shipped ANYWHERE for Free Trial or RENTED, allowing RENT TO APPLY. First class Machines. Full Guarantee. Write for Illustrated Catalog 76. Your opportunity TYPEWRITER EMPORIUM, (Est. 1892) 24-36 W. Lake St., Chicago.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

A Day with the Duck Shooters.

(Continued from page 421.)

as between three hundred and four hundred of these are required, it amounts to quite a sum. There must be a supply boat, too, and one such as the *Jennie S. Moore*, fitted out for gunning, will cost about \$3,000. A flat-bottomed rowboat to carry the hunter to and fro from the sink box, as well as to move the box and decoys, must be added. It requires plenty of ammunition and a good quality of firearms. The water on the flats is shallow, and when the gunners come in a large boat a small steam launch or motor boat is usually added to the outfit, so as to avoid the long distance to the boxes by rowboat. Frequently a number of men will club together and rent an outfit for a time and thus lessen the expense. A bushwhacker's boat costs \$40, and this outfit requires about two hundred decoys, besides the usual supply boat, which need not be so large as when a sink box is used. So it will be seen that duck shooting must be classed among the rich man's sports.

The Old Fan Says:

(Continued from page 412.)

baseball is hailed generally as the only 'strictly honest professional sport,' and is appealing more every year to our very best citizens. Passing lightly over the rough-and-ready boys that used to patronize the game years ago, take a look at those who make up the audiences today. First come the thousands of gentle and refined women, and then men of every profession—lawyers, doctors, actors and clergymen—and merchants, bankers, brokers and so on. Recently the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reiser, pastor of the Grace Methodist Church, of New York City, preached what might be called a baseball sermon. He said, 'The Bible is the Spalding book of rules for the game of life,' and that he felt sure that St. Paul would have been a fan had the game been played in his day. In getting his material Dr. Reiser went among baseball men and talked with about forty players in two weeks. His sermon was heard by over one thousand persons, including members of the Pirates, Cardinals and Superbas. Some of his remarks that hit the mark were: 'Every baseball player must be careful of his morals. No gritty player wants to be put out. Many put themselves out of the game permanently when they might have avoided such a catastrophe. That is equally true in life's game. St. Paul was interested in all athletic sports of his day and used them as illustrations to carry his truths. He feared that, after preaching to others, he might be a castaway—that is, an "out" in the end. He played to win. That is what we must do. Only full ability, working every minute, unclouded by worry, will bring the best results. God simply wants you to do your best. He is not going to ask you to do more than you can. And do your best in playing the game of life. They tell me that Myers, in order to keep in training while he had a sore foot, sat in a rocking chair and caught balls thrown by Matty. That's the kind of 'grit, isn't it?' I tell you, George, that our great national game is clean enough to furnish sermons for our clergymen is something of which we should be proud and for which we must feel grateful. You and I and the fans have been praising it for years, but now that it has reached a point where every one recognizes its worth, it means that it has been placed upon a mighty high plane and the public will refuse to permit it to be pulled down. With the clergy and the business world behind the game, the gamblers must sneak into their holes. They have tried to get their itching fingers into baseball for years, but their last chance is now a thing of the past.'

Sit Fast, Hold Tight.

General Thomas L. Watson, New York Banker.

SIT FAST, hold tight, keep wide margins, trust in the Lord and your own country, and you will not only keep the wolf from the door, but have plenty, and peace later, when the campaign is over and the fighting candidates may have been retired to the salt-lapped shores of Oyster Bay and Sea Girt, and we all joining in the good old Moody and Sankey hymn of "What Shall the Harvest Be?"

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SERVICE

Leslie's ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Over 350,000 Copies the Issue.

PATENTS and PATENT ATTORNEYS

IDEAS WANTED. MANUFACTURERS ARE writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Personal services. I get patent or no fee. Advice free. R. B. Owen, 14 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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BIG MONEY WRITING SONGS. HUNDREDS OF dollars have been made by successful writers. WE PAY 50 per cent of profits if successful. Send us your original Poems, Songs or Melodies today, or write for Free Particulars. Dugdale Co., Dept. 218, Wash., D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS RAILWAY MAIL Clerks—Carriers. \$80.00 month. Steady work. Examinations everywhere, Nov. 6. Coaching free. Franklin Institute, Dept. F-142, Rochester, N. Y.

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AGENTS, ONE CENT INVESTED IN A POSTAL card will bring you a \$35 to \$60 a week proposition, selling aluminum ware. American Aluminum Co., Div. 611, Lemont, Ill.

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FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS ABOUT over 350,000 protected positions in U. S. Service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-811. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

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REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

INVESTIGATE THE FERTILE NORTHWEST United States. Excellent land in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon adjacent to Northern Pacific Ry. Stay in our own home country—near home markets—quick transportation—close to good neighbors and good schools. Free Government homestead land which you can prove up in three years; state land on easy terms; deeded land at low prices and on crop payment plan. Write quick for illustrated literature and information about low fares. Say what state most interests you. L. J. Bricker, Gen'l Immigration Agent, 129 Northern Pacific Bldg., Saint Paul, Minn.

POPULAR SHEET MUSIC

BIG MONEY WRITING SONGS. HUNDREDS OF dollars have been made by writers of successful words or music. Past experience unnecessary. Send us your song poems, with or without music, or write for free particulars. Acceptance guaranteed, if available, by largest publishers in Washington—only place to secure copyright. H. Kirkus Dugdale Company, Dept. 749, Washington, D. C.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

YOU CAN WRITE A SHORT STORY. BEGINNERS learn thoroughly under our perfect method. We help you sell your stories. Write for particulars. School of Short-Story Writing, 42 Page Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

OLD COINS

OLD COINS—\$7.75 PAID FOR RARE DATE 1853 Quarters. \$20 for a \$1-2. Keep all money dated before 1884, and send 10c at once for new illustrated Coin Value Book, 4x7. It may mean your fortune. Clark & Co., Coin Dealers, Box 31, LeRoy, N. Y.

ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN

Classified Advertising Service

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LITERATURE. WOMEN interested in Suffrage should distribute propaganda among their friends. Booklets, addresses, etc., may be obtained from the Suffrage Party, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. Write for particulars.

ADORN YOUR ROOM WITH JUDGE PRINTS. Charming pictures by Flagg, Hamilton, Christy and other famous artists, suitable for framing. Send 10c for catalogue and receive a picture free. Judge, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

AGENTS: BUILD UP A REPEAT-ORDER BUSINESS, selling Nail Polish. Every man and woman needs it. You soon have big paying business. Not a novelty but a necessity—the newest and best of its kind. Only one representative to a section. Write for particulars now. Pridham Mfg. Co., 404 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

LESSONS IN ELOCUTION BY A SUCCESSFUL impersonator and entertainer. Many years of experience. Negro dialect her specialty. Write for particulars. Mrs. Hardin Burnley, 422 West End Avenue, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT OF CONGRESS, of August 24th, 1912, the following statement is printed: Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, published at New York, John A. Schleicher, Editor; Managing Editors, T. Williams and Homer Crov, of 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Business Manager, Reuben P. Schleicher, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Publisher, John A. Schleicher, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Owner, Leslie-Judge Company. Stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock, John A. Schleicher, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City; An. Brady, 54 Wall Street, New York City. Bondholders, Mortgagees and other Security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities, John A. Schleicher, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City; City Real Estate Company, 176 Broadway, New York City. (Signed) Reuben P. Schleicher, Business Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October, 1912. J. P. Cannon, Notary Public, No. 8.

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Greville Kleiser (late Yale Instructor) "and I'll teach you

HOW TO

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| Make Speeches | Strengthen Memory |
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| Sell More Goods | Acquire Poise and Distinction |

Thousands of business and professional men have become convincing speakers in public and in business by following this Mail Course in their spare time at home or in their office. It has increased their power and influence—put them on the straight road to BIG SUCCESS.

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"If I were never to use an iota of this teaching and knowledge for the purpose of public speaking, still it is worth more than it costs, and is immensely valuable for the correction of an imperfect education—for the assistance it gives me in writing letters, in stating difficult business propositions, in the use of correct language. In addition, it broadens one's knowledge of literature, full import of statement, etc. I am wonderfully pleased."
—W. T. WILSON (W. T. Wilson Grain Co.), Nacogdoches, Texas

Without committing yourself in any way, send a post card request at once for full particulars and proof of the value of the Kleiser Course in Public Speaking.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Dept. 578, NEW YORK

The Voter's Litany.

- From demagogues and suffragettes,
- From foolish freak election bets,
- From tariff planks, and plans to bust
- The power of any kind of trust,
- And other things that make me cuss;
- From party platforms, good and bad,
- In too abundant verbiage clad,
- From campaign banners flinging high
- Their gaudy legends to the sky,
- Good Uncle Sam deliver us.
- From pictures of the candidates
- On fobs as big as dinner-plates,
- From campaign songs with halting rhymes,
- From speeches on the troubled times,
- From street-parades, and all the fuss,
- From buttons fastened to your coat
- To show the way you mean to vote,
- From bosses with their knavish tricks,
- From every brand of politics,
- Good Uncle Sam deliver us.

MINNA IRVING.

A Doctor's Trials

HE SOMETIMES GETS SICK LIKE OTHER PEOPLE.

Even doing good to people is hard work if you have too much of it to do.

An overworked Ohio doctor tells his experience:

"About three years ago as the result of doing two men's work, attending a large practice and looking after the details of another business, my health broke down completely, and I was little better than a physical wreck.

"I suffered from indigestion and constipation, loss of weight and appetite, bloating and pain after meals, loss of memory and lack of nerve force for continued mental application.

"I became irritable, easily angered and despondent without cause. The heart's action became irregular and weak, with frequent attacks of palpitation during the first hour or two after retiring.

"Some Grape-Nuts and cut bananas came for my lunch one day and pleased me particularly with the result. I got more satisfaction from it than from anything I had eaten for months, and on further investigation and use, adopted Grape-Nuts for my morning and evening meals, served usually with cream and a sprinkle of salt or sugar.

"My improvement was rapid and permanent, in weight as well as in physical and mental endurance. In a word, I am filled with the joy of living again, and continue the daily use of Grape-Nuts for breakfast and often for the evening meal.

"The little pamphlet, 'The Road to Wellville,' found in packages, is invariably saved and handed to some needy patient along with the indicated remedy."

"There's a reason."
Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Helping Dependent Peoples.

TO ENLIGHTEN public opinion upon our relation as a nation toward the Indians and other dependent peoples is one of the principal functions of the Mohonk conference, whose next meeting is October 23d-25th, 1912. Due, in part at least, to the influence of the thirty annual conferences held at Lake Mohonk, the problem of the American Indian is very nearly solved. The work has settled down to the incorporating of the Indian into the body of American citizens. What now remains is the working out of certain details of this general policy. Such a detail, and one that is of considerable economic importance to the Indian, is his protection in property ownership.

Investigation seems to have disclosed the fact that the Indians of the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota have been robbed of millions of dollars' worth of timber lands. Professor W. K. Moorhead, of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners, who made the investigation, will be one of the speakers at this year's conference. But more important, as being not so near solution, are the problems concerning the Philippines and Porto Rico. Both are trying to free themselves from American control. On their own assertion, they are quite capable of governing themselves. Both peoples must be generously treated, yet it is very evident to all but themselves that neither is yet qualified for self-government.

Those who are trying to make political capital out of the cry, "Independence for the Philippines!" either are not honest or do not know the facts. Suppose we were to give independence to the Philippines. What about the Moro province, or, rather, what about the rest of the country, with Moro's quarter of a million fighting Mohammedan fanatics turned loose upon them? Says Henry S. Haskins, secretary of the Mohonk conference, "The Spaniards fought them for centuries without conquering them. The Christian Filipinos have never been able to cope successfully with them. The United States is now holding them in check by martial rule."

The program of this military occupation is industrial regeneration on a peace basis. Major John P. Finley, U. S. A., who has been working among the Moros for the past ten years, will describe at the conference what has been accomplished. He will exhibit a collection of "barong" and "kris" knives, samples of over five thousand weapons he has taken from these savage Moros. He will then tell of the Moro Exchange, established by the government, which for the first time enables the Moro to sell his produce for a fair price, thus putting him on an industrial basis, which is also a basis for civilization. A good beginning has been made in this and other lines of work, which will probably require a full half century for completion.

Price Collier, in his book, "The West in the East," speaking of those who think India should be made self-governing, says, "My own opinion, as an observer from the outside, is that the peoples of India are no more fit for representative government than are the inmates of a menagerie, and that, were the British to leave India for three months, India would resemble a circus tent in the dark with the menagerie let loose inside. There would be no safety, except for the cruel and those who could hide; and there would be no security, because there would be no shame." One might speak just as strongly about the Moro province in response to the suggestion that the Philippines be given independence. Justice demands instant self-government for neither Porto Rico nor the Philippines, but that they be kept under our guidance and protection until they are fully able to govern themselves.

Her Fighting Clothes.

A certain matron alludes to a certain gown of hers as her "quarrel dress."
"I always wear it," she explains, "when I have had a quarrel with my husband."
"But why do you call it a quarrel dress?"
"Because it is the only gown I have that doesn't button in the back. Consequently I don't have to call on the old grouch to help me."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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boxes of six pairs, every pair guaranteed for six months. The lightest weights, the sheerest "Holeproof" are guaranteed just the same as the heavier grades. Even the silk hose are guaranteed three months. Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."



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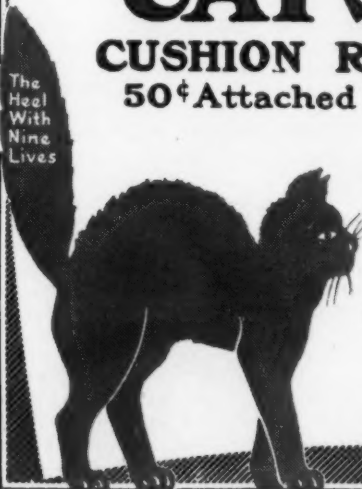
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The Public Forum

RELIEF FOR ALASKA.

John Y. Ostrander, of Cordova, Alaska.

WE HAVE examined a bill introduced in the Senate by Hon. Reed Smoot, of Utah, and in the opinion of Alaska it is constructed along proper lines and if it becomes a law will prove eminently satisfactory. A leasing law, to be practical, must be broad and liberal and invest some officer or commission of the government with discretionary power to determine and settle, within proper limitations defined in the law, the details and terms of the lease. Any law which arbitrarily fixes all the terms of the leasehold agreement will prove abortive. The parties (the government, as lessor, and the prospective lessee) must be permitted to confer together and agree upon the contract which will be fair and just to each party and practical in all its provisions. Contracts are thus made between private parties; why not employ the same sensible plan in formulating the contract between the government and the individual or company seeking a lease of Alaska coal land? This is what the Smoot bill undertakes to, and we believe does, accomplish.

TOO MANY BABIES BORN.

Dr. George T. Finch, Health Officer, Enfield, Conn.

CAN WE not see, right here in our own surroundings, that altogether too many babies are born now? Better by far fewer babies, and these well fed, well clothed, well cared for—physically, morally and mentally—if we would expect a strong, hardy race. If race suicide is ever checked, it will not be by bringing into the world ill-fed, poorly clothed, worse fathered children, but rather by well-directed efforts to save the children who die unnecessarily.

NO WAR FOR US.

Sir George H. Reid, High Commissioner for Commonwealth of Australia.

THERE never has been a quarrel or war between the people of Great Britain and the United States. The sentiments of the people, although not the sentiments of the evil counselors of King George III., were in sympathy with you, the colonists, and saw clearly that you were forced to rebel from the mother country. The American is not a special creation. He was not created in 1775. He comes from an old home. There never has been a decent pretext and there never will be for animosity between Britain and the United States.

DOES THE NEGRO PROGRESS?

Professor Franklin H. Giddings, Department of Sociology, Columbia University.

I ADMIT that the negro has made some progress, that he has become a property owner, a small farmer, and has come to enjoy some of the privileges of the white man; but I cannot see that the negro has made any political progress, and I cannot see that he is likely to make any in the near future. I am not discussing whether this is right or wrong. I merely wish to make clear the point, irrespective of its ethical considerations, that there is no likelihood that the negro will be permitted to vote in considerable numbers where he may control results for a long time to come, or that he will enjoy the same privileges as the white man. The South does not intend to allow such a condition to come about. And of one thing we may rest assured: the North will never make another attempt to force the South to yield the negro greater privileges. There is a considerable likelihood that for a long time to come the prejudice shown against the negro in the skilled trades will continue. In many places in the North he has been effectively driven out. In the South he is not in such great danger, because he has many opportunities there to work for his own people. I have mentioned these considerations as a general impression. I have not made a special study of this special aspect of a great problem. I feel certain, however, that the race problem is far from solution. I am also certain that the problem of the future will be even greater than that of the present. The white man considers the black man so inferior to himself, that he does not oppose him or give him much consideration as a rival. But with the improved opportunities of the negro,

with a better education and extended privileges, he must inevitably claim a place alongside of the white man as his equal. If he should be able to back up his claim on the strength of educational and economic equality, then we may prepare to witness a race conflict compared with which the present situation is a love feast.

New York's \$200,000,000 Gateway.

(Continued from page 414.)

is where the people coming in on the train will be greeted by friends. It is so arranged that the greeters can see clear down the way and tell just where their friends are, and then after they are free meet and greet them with the ever-popular salutation of welcome.

A great convenience is a new departure for people living in the suburbs who wish to stay in to the theater. Many of these are business men who wish to attend the show in evening clothes. The New York Central has planned all that. A man or woman coming in in the morning can check his suitcase, and then in the evening rent a room for a few minutes and make a change of clothes. After the theater he can pick up his clothes again in the parcel room and thus save the expense of a hotel room.

How to handle the great crowds even after they get into the station was a big problem. Specialists studied the question for years. It has been so wonderfully planned that the entire population of the United States could pass through the station in a year, probably without a mishap.

How to get the people out of the station was quite a puzzle. Elevators are uncertain and there is a chance for a person to be hurt. The idea of making each person his own elevator was hit upon. So they decided to put in ramps—an elevated passageway that takes the place of a stairway. It has no steps, being a gradually ascending plane.

Ramps had been used by the Romans thousands of years ago, but no one today knew very much about them. Ramps every place in the world were studied; but those abroad were for leisurely people and would not do in New York. Just what slope to make them was the trouble. Experimental ramps were built and all sorts of people were walked up and down to test them—the ramps, that is—fat people, thin people, women with long skirts, men with baggage—until it was found that the best ascent was eight feet to every hundred. This was fixed as the steepest slope, and wherever possible a more gentle ascent has been used. In this way the passengers can walk out without the slightest bit of trouble, without a chance of accident and without losing their breath.

More statistics don't mean much. To know that it covers seventy acres and has thirty-two miles of tracks doesn't seem very much, until you start going over the building. And then you'll believe every word that your guide tells you, even when he tells you that when completed it will cost almost \$200,000,000!

The great army has been toiling night and day without hubbub or furor, so that right in our midst has been built an engineering wonder that is almost as big in plan and conception as the Panama Canal. The canal is more spectacular, for it is all above ground, while the Grand Central is mostly out of sight; through the canal ships pass, while through the Grand Central souls are the traffic.

This spot will soon become the heart of New York, for the station is leaven to business interests. Near it will be put up a hall that will be bigger and more elaborate than the famous Madison Square Garden. Rubbing elbows with the station will be the finest apartment house in the world, a theater, and a few feet from the commodore's old fuel mill will spring up the tallest hotel in New York, the Biltmore, under the management of G. Baumann and John Bowman, who made such a success of the Holland House. The traveler who comes in at the Grand Central will step off his Pullman, take an elevator and find himself in the office of the hotel—no cab, no walking, no bother with the luggage.

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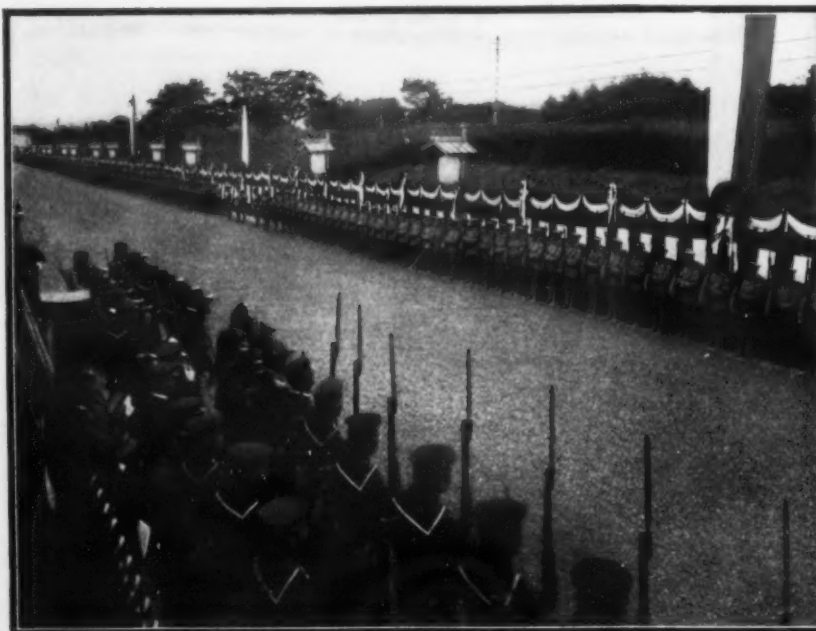
VA BRANCHES DETR Ford Bu Di

Impressive Funeral of Japan's Late Emperor



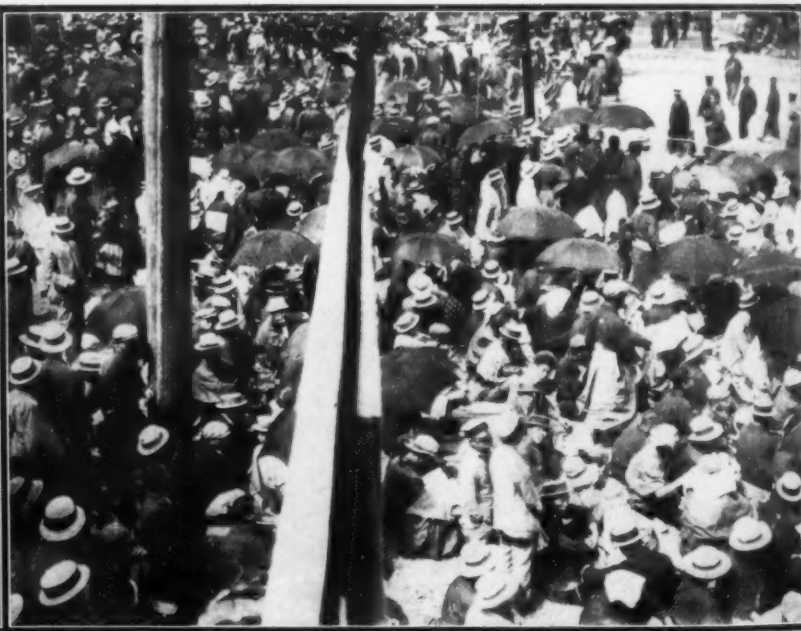
SORROWFUL BEARERS OF THE DEAD.

Imperial palanquin containing the casket carried for some distance by fifty selected youths from the village of Yase. These youths received a certain rank for performing this duty.



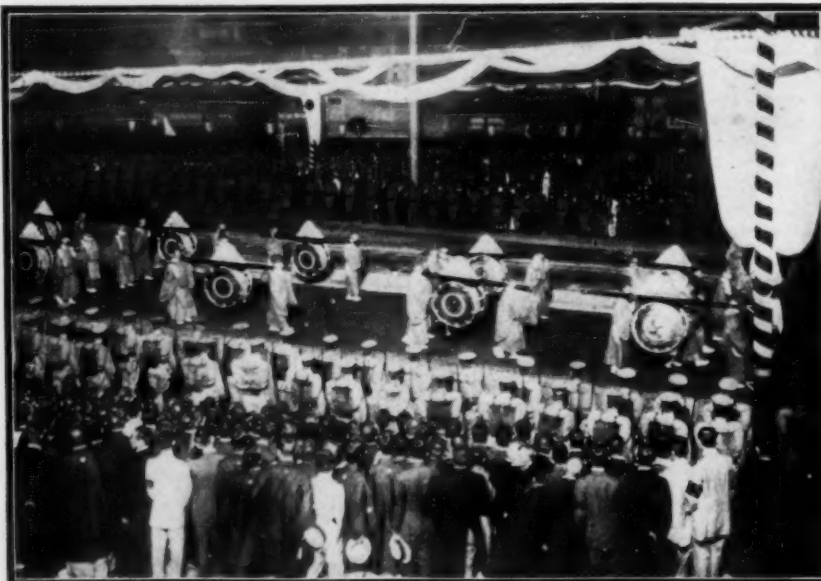
THE ARMY'S REVERENT TRIBUTE.

Japan's finest troops drawn up in line awaiting the arrival of the Emperor's body at Nomoyama. The soldiers of Nippon always attribute their victories to the Emperor's virtues.



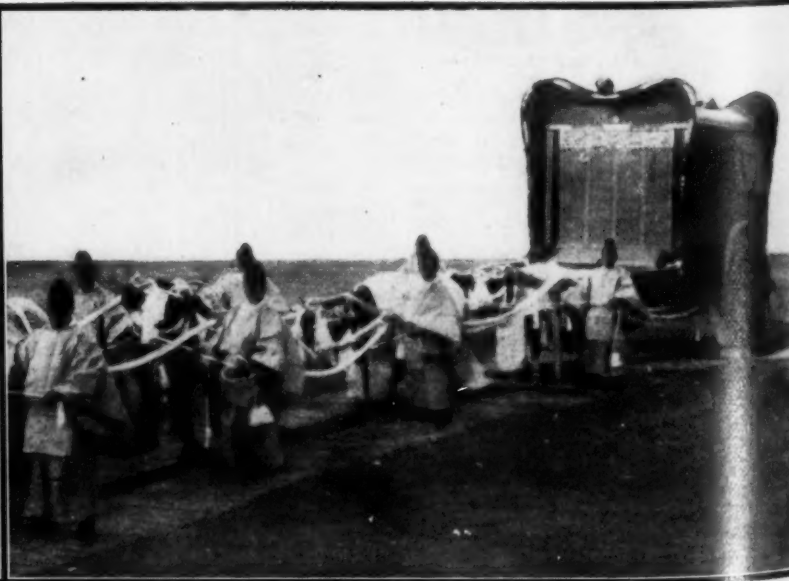
A HOST OF MOURNING CITIZENS.

Crowds gathering in the early morning to witness the passing of the funeral procession on the night of September 13th. Some of these persons stood or sat on mats at their points of vantage for twelve hours.



CURIOUS FEATURE OF THE PROCESSION.

Priests marching along with holy drums which were beaten on the way. This was in accord with ancient custom, as were other features of the funeral which seemed odd to Western eyes.



STRANGE HEARSE FOR A SOVEREIGN.

The imperial funeral car drawn by oxen and bearing the casket containing the Emperor's remains. This is a time-honored conveyance on such occasions in Japan.

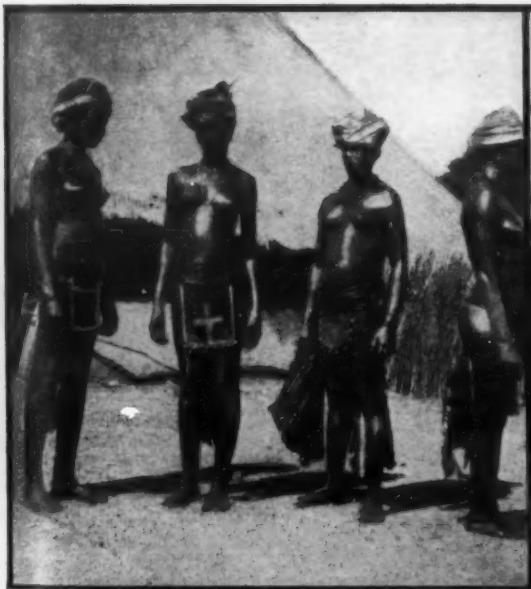
eror

The Camera's Glimpses of Primitive Peoples



FROM THE FAR AND FROZEN NORTH.

A group of the dusky-hued, parchment-skinned Eskimos whom the noted explorer, Stefansson, found in his extended northern travels.



FROM AFRIC'S SUNNY CLIME.

Girls of the west coast of Africa in costume of religious rite no white person has ever seen. Curiously enough, one bears the sign of the cross.



RELIGIOUS CEREMONIAL IN MADRAS.

Men, women and children dressed in the leaves of the Margose tree, at a celebration dedicated to the Goddess Bhavari. Priest in the foreground performing the ceremony of Pongal, by boiling wine and milk together.



PEACEFUL SCENE IN A TROUBLED COUNTRY.

While Great Britain and China dispute their relative claims and the struggle for Chinese supremacy has been resumed by the new republic, the peace-loving Tibetans gather a plentiful harvest.



SCHOOL DAYS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Ambitious natives of this South Sea island taking a blackboard examination in arithmetic and geography amid primitive school "appointments."



AMERICANS OF THE WESTERN PLAINS.

Wonderful full regalia of cloth, beads, shells and feathers makes up the attire of these Indian squaw scalp dancers.



MODERN AND ANCIENT CUSTOMS MEET.

Blackfoot Indians of Montana in the dress of their Eastern brothers, but following ancient traditions of their race, making "medicine" to the sun.

OCT 28 1915

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